



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Attempted Coup by Army Troops Collapses

300 Troops Reportedly Involved

LD2504073594 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 0700 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Excerpt] In Burundi part of the Army attempted a coup last night, but it seems that the attempt failed. The plotters did not manage to get the Bujumbura military camps onto their side, and early this morning the Burundi chief of staff said the situation was under control.

It was at 0300 that a group of 300 putschists—paratroopers plus a tank—attempted to persuade other troops to join them, but without success. A first truckload of troops involved in the coup was arrested, and the others scattered and fled through the town.

According to some reports, some of the officers involved in the coup have been arrested.

The Burundi Army is made up almost entirely of Tutsis; last night's coup attempt was probably made by Tutsi extremists. Some reports say that Tutsi civilians were involved in the organization of the coup, but the army staff remained loyal to the interim president and the government. The political leadership was warned in time and took shelter.

Some shooting was heard at about 0600 or 0630 this morning near the military camps in the south of the town, but otherwise Bujumbura is calm. People are starting to come cautiously out of their houses. The French and the Belgian schools opened normally. [passage omitted]

Soldiers Arrested; Situation 'Normal'

AB2504080094 Paris AFP in French 0725 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Excerpt] Bujumbura, 25 Apr (AFP)—Six or seven Burundian soldiers, including four officers, were arrested yesterday after an attempted coup d'etat in Bujumbura, diplomatic and military sources disclosed. The situation in Bujumbura seemed "quite normal" this morning, a diplomat in the Burundian capital said.

According to the Burundian Army headquarters, this attempted coup was planned by "very few Army elements, who were immediately neutralized, thus preventing them from rallying other soldiers to their cause." Four officers and two or three other ranks were arrested while four others have reportedly fled, the same sources added. The officers arrested are said to be from the Higher Institute of Senior Military Officers. They are currently under interrogation. [passage omitted]

Government Reportedly Hiding

LD2504101594 Brussels Radio Vlaanderen International in English 0900 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Excerpt] An attempted coup has taken place in the central African country, Burundi. It was organized by Tutsi Army officers. The Burundi Army chief says the coup has failed. Other reports say it is still in progress. The Army is still controlled by the minority Tutsi people in Burundi.

All members of the Burundi Government have gone into hiding, probably in a Western embassy. This was confirmed to the BRTN [expansion not given] by the interim president, Ntibantunganya, last night.

Meanwhile the Army has taken action against three rebellious Hutu districts in Bujumbura. These are surrounded. The Tutsi military want to disarm militias from the majority Hutu people. The minister of defense has asked all inhabitants of the Hutu district to leave to prevent innocent victims.

The Belgian Embassy has asked all the Belgians in Bujumbura to stay inside.

Some Hutus formed military militias in the last few days. This followed reports from the Hutu party, Frodebu, that the Army is preparing for violence against the majority Hutu people. [passage omitted]

Government Issues Communique on Arms Possession

Sets Deadline for Weapons Turn-in

EA2304150094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] The Government of Burundi has taken an important decision to disarm the population following the persistence of insecurity, especially in some parts of the capital Bujumbura where gun fires have been heard over the past week. The decision was taken yesterday, following a security meeting here last Thursday [21 April] by the interim President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, along with all partners in the security issue.

The decision was read on the state radio last night by the interim spokesman of the government, Issa Ngendakumanana. Marthias Nderegi has the contents.

[Nderegi] If the situation of insecurity will continue to deteriorate, the country will shortly collapse, as the communique read by the ad-interim spokesman of the government said. That is why we want to restore security in the mayorship of Bujumbura and the remainder of the country. So these decisions have been taken by the government.

The government condemns actions of some elements and armed groups who [words indistinct] and insecurity in the mayorship of Bujumbura. The government urged

armed groups who continue to (?trouble) [word indistinct] of Bujumbura to quickly stop shooting. It appeals to soldiers to observe discipline in their daily activities and resort to weapons only in case of defense.

[The government] urged any person carrying weapons illegally to soon hand it in at the nearest zone, commune or province before tomorrow 1800 hours local time [1600 GMT on 24 April]. It recalls the population that any illegal carrying of weapons is forbidden and that anyone who will go astray will be seriously punished.

The government also urged that all roads which were obstructed be soon opened so as to allow free circulation of the population. It also urged that all inquiries touching on the criminal act have to be followed and finished. Firstly, the government called upon the population to understand and respect all those measures which attempt to assist to (?restore) security and peace for all the country.

Politicians Divided Over Methods

AB2304181994 Dakar PANA in English 1656 GMT
23 Apr 94

[By Ferdinand Bigumandondera]

[Text] Bujumbura, 23 Apr (PANA)—Military and political authorities in Burundi have underscored the need to disarm civilians before any discussion on reforming the Armed Forces, but there is division on the method to be adopted, sources said in Bujumbura.

Interim president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, insists that the discussion must first of all find out why the civil population continues to carry arms. The opposition disagrees saying the only way to guarantee minimum security for the population is to immediately neutralise armed gangs.

The disagreement has automatically stalled efforts to find a lasting solution to the civil strife in the central African country where thousands of people have perished in the blood bath sparked by the killing of President Melchior Ndadaye in a failed coup in October 1993.

Some leaders of the ruling Front for Democracy in Burundi (Frodebu), led by Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma—who was away from the country for a month at the height of the crisis—totally oppose disarming of the civil population. For them, the question of surrendering arms to the military does not arise.

It is expected that the armed gangs operating in Kamenge (a hot spot in the northern part of Bujumbura) will resist if the military try to disarm them by force.

On Saturday [23 April], the Burundi Government issued a 48-hour ultimatum to civilians carrying firearms—legally or illegally acquired—to surrender them to administrative authorities in their areas before 6 PM local time (16:00 GMT) on Sunday.

The Hutu population (majority ethnic group but a minority in the Armed Forces since the bloody events of 1972 which deprived Hutus of top positions in the government) have been stocking weapons, with the collaboration of the authorities, since the assassination of Ndadaye. To justify this attitude, the Hutus say that the Army, which is dominated by the Tutsi minority ethnic group and responsible for Ndadaye's assassination, cannot be trusted and should be disbanded.

As a consequence, armed militias have been set up in the two camps. Hutu youths, most of whom are unemployed, are demanding to be enlisted into the Army and Gendarmerie (mobile police) in the same numbers as their Tutsi counterparts. They threaten to use the type of force witnessed recently in Kamenge if their demands are not met.

The Hutu youths receive support from the unregistered Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (Palipehutu), an extremist movement based in neighbouring Rwanda. In November 1991, it carried out a futile armed attack on military positions in the capital.

Bujumbura Said 'Extremely Tense'

LD2404165094 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] The situation is extremely tense in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi. The Burundian Government has demanded that the people should lay down their arms. For two days several districts of the town have been affected by shooting and fighting, especially the district of Kamenge, in the north of Bujumbura. Several Hutu took refuge in this district after the massacres of last autumn. Francois Rijkmans reports:

[Rijkmans] The Burundian Government is unanimous in wanting an end to violence in the town. The armed resistance has got itself organized these last few days. The Burundian army, which is mainly Tutsi, has clashed with Hutu militias. It seems that a military committee has put pressure on the government. The government wants to restore peace and to disband the illegal militias. The decision has been taken: Everyone must hand in their weapons this evening at 1800. But there are questions as to how, and some people are fearing a new explosion of violence in the powder keg of Bujumbura.

The Burundian army has surrounded the Kamenge district with an impressive number of troops. The people of this district, and of other northern districts of the town, had already agreed to be disarmed, but on condition that their safety is guaranteed, on condition that the troops stop the slaughter.

The Brussels representatives of Frodebu, the Burundi Democratic Front, are afraid lest the army, dominated by Tutsis, should enter Kamenge in force to carry out ethnic cleansing.

'Tension' Reported in Kayanza Province

EA2404180094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] There was tension yesterday in the center of the northern Province of Kayanza. Population at the center of the province was in an unrest in the afternoon following a kind of uprising by a group of young men following the execution of the director of the Lycee [government secondary school] of Kayanza by his own pupils in his own office. Last Thursday [21 April], the pupils of the Lycee of Kayanza had demonstrated to demand the resumption of classes which had been suspended following the departure of a group of pupils from that school. Until now, however, there hasn't been any response to this demand.

Military Detachment Attacked in Karuzi Province

EA2404203194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Excerpt] In Gihogazi, Karuzi Province, a military detachment was attacked this morning by as yet unidentified assailants. The attack was finally repulsed but two soldiers have been wounded. According to the Karuzi governor, whom we managed to get on the phone, the assailants were well-armed. Also, the Karuzi-Bugenyuzi road is still obstructed by roadblocks.

Measures taken by Karuzi authorities include: strengthening the military detachment stationed in Gihogazi and Karuzi, clearing blocked roads, and, finally, calling on the population to dissociate themselves from the wrongdoers. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Government, RPF Talks in Arusha Fail To Take Place

RPF Rejects Talks With Government Envoys

AB2304191594 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] Arusha, Tanzania, April 23 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels threw talks planned here Saturday [23 April] and aimed at ending an ethnic bloodbath into turmoil by refusing to negotiate with the government delegation.

Interior Minister Faustin Munyazesa, accompanied by two senior military officers, were due to arrive late Saturday aboard a United Nations plane. But they had failed to turn up by eight p.m. (1700 GMT), two hours after the talks were scheduled to open.

The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front, which issued a unilateral ceasefire declaration earlier Saturday, sent only one representative, secretary-general Theogene Rudasingwa. Rudasingwa told reporters that he was willing to discuss ceasefire conditions with military officers, but rejected talks with members of the interim

government which the rebels do not recognise. "I came here with two objectives, to talk to the secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity Salim Ahmad Salim, and to talk to Tanzanian officials," Rudasingwa said.

He expressed pessimism about the likelihood of the government accepting rebel conditions for a ceasefire starting at midnight (2100 GMT) Monday, including an end to violence that has cost tens of thousands of lives, and an international investigation into the massacres. "Based on their track record, I don't think their response is going to be positive," Rudasingwa said.

A Rwandan diplomat meanwhile declared there would be no official government reaction to the ceasefire proposals because, he said, the rebels were responsible for the violence. He accused the rebels of boycotting the talks by sending only one representative.

A spokesman for the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda meanwhile declined to comment on the ceasefire declaration because the world body had been informed of the proposals directly but had learned of them from reporters.

The death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a mysterious April 6 plane crash rekindled a three-year civil war between the rebels, mainly from the minority Tutsi tribe, and the army, drawn mostly from the majority Hutus.

Government Envoys Fail To Show

AB2304205394 Paris AFP in English 2038 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Arusha, Tanzania, April 23 (AFP)—Planned talks Saturday [23 April] between Rwanda's rebels and government aimed at ending an ethnic bloodbath were called off as the government delegation failed to show up, Tanzanian officials said.

The sole rebel delegate meanwhile refused to negotiate with members of the interim government, proclaimed after the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana plunged Rwanda into frenzied bloodletting which left tens of thousands dead.

Rwandan Interior Minister Faustin Munyazesa, accompanied by two senior military officers, reportedly drove to Goma in eastern Zaire and boarded a UN plane for Arusha. But they had not arrived in this northern Tanzanian town by 10 P.M. (1900 GMT).

Tanzanian foreign ministry officials said the talks might go ahead Sunday if the government delegation arrived. [passage omitted]

UN special envoy to Rwanda, Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, meanwhile declined to comment on the ceasefire declaration because the world body had not been informed of the proposals directly, but had learned of them from reporters. [passage omitted]

Ten Belgian UN peacekeepers were killed, and the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda scaled down its force from 2,500 to 270 troops.

Booh-Booh said earlier that UN peacekeepers evacuated from Rwanda might return if the talks produced a ceasefire. "I have been authorised by the (UN) secretary-general to keep 1,000 troops in Nairobi so that if we get a ceasefire they can be brought back quickly," Booh-Booh said.

Organisation of African Unity secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim, also here for the talks, expressed outrage at the UN decision to withdraw almost all its peacekeepers from Rwanda. Aid agencies have also condemned the pullout of about 1,000 peacekeepers which they said left Rwandan civilians unprotected. But Salim said the UN peacekeepers could return and would "have an important role to play" if a ceasefire was agreed by both sides.

He said the massacres should be investigated and the responsibility of both sides determined. But he added: "Some of these massacres were committed by elements of the security services."

RPF Refuses To Talk to Army Envoys

EA2404163194 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] The meeting scheduled to take place in Arusha yesterday between representatives of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and those of the Rwandan Government Army did not take place. It was at the initiative of the facilitator, Tanzanian President Mwinyi, who [word's indistinct].

It is thus obvious that the RPF cannot hold talks with a delegation entirely composed of people known for having taken part in the massacres of thousands of innocent people and who continue to do so. The RPF's position is so clear and justified that even the international community should not be [words indistinct] at all.

New Talks Set in Arusha

EA2404140594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0700 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] Peace talks on Rwanda between government representatives and rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, RPF, are expected to start in Arusha this morning. Delegates from both sides arrived in Arusha last night to attend the talks. The talks have been convened by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and will be chaired by the prime minister and first vice president, Honorable John Malecela, who is already in Arusha for the talks. The OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmad Salim, and officials from the United Nations, Uganda, and France are also in Arusha for the talks.

RPF Lists Conditions for Talks

EA2404175594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Swahili to Rwanda 1135 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] Talks to end the war in the country of Rwanda between the Rwandan Patriotic Front army and that of the government can be attained by satisfying the following conditions:

The first condition is to end the killing of innocent citizens which is still going on by the government's Army in collaboration with the leaders of the sham government.

The second condition is that the Presidential Guards should be placed in custody [words indistinct]. This is a matter that has not been accomplished [words indistinct] army commanders of both sides on 15 April. The sham government (?which has assumed) power was strongly condemned [words indistinct] and the peace agreement. [words indistinct].

Another condition is that civilian leaders and civilians are involved in the killing of innocent citizens. Measures must be taken against them [words indistinct].

RPF responded to the invitation of President Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania to meet in Arusha on 23 April to seek together a solution to end the war. The RPF was (?not prepared) to hold talks with representatives of a government whose entire group was involved in the killing of innocent citizens in the country. RPF earnestly sought (?to hold) talks with commanders of the government Army as it was [words indistinct]. In addition to all this, RPF (?is ready to stop) fighting once the conditions given are (?satisfied).

Government Envoys Fail To Arrive

EA2404190094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The peace talks on the Rwandan conflict, which were scheduled to begin in Arusha today, did not take place following the failure by the Rwandan Government to arrive in Arusha.

Reports from Arusha say instead of the peace talks, there were ordinary discussions between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] secretary general, Theogene Rudasingwa, and the chairman of the talks, the prime minister and first vice president, John Malecela, the talks were also attended by OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim.

Commenting on the peace talks, Dr. Salim expressed the need for a cease-fire agreement and appealed to all African countries and the international community to make more efforts in order to stop further killings of the Rwandan people [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Reports say a delegation of the Rwandan Government is expected to arrive in Arusha at any time.

UN Envoy: 'Meeting Has Failed'

LD2404203294 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Rwanda: The Arusha meeting has failed. The representatives of the Rwandan Armed Forces did not turn up and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] delegation left early this afternoon. However, the UN special representative, Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, wants to see some positive signs. Anne Corpet got through to him in Arusha earlier today:

[Begin Booh-Booh recording] I do not think that it was the leader... [changes thought] The RPF secretary general was received by the prime minister and the OAU secretary general this morning. I was received after him, and I was told that some proposals about a possible agreement concerning the cease-fire were made to him and that he was intending to get in touch with the leader of his party. He will give the official reaction of his party tomorrow. He has left for Nairobi to get in touch with this person. In that respect, we cannot say that it is a failure.

What concerns me is the hoax played by the representative of the Rwandan government. We have not had any news from this delegation. It was said that it was now in Goma, now in Kinshasa, now in Nairobi, and their absence here is a major handicap in the contacts we have to establish. [end recording]

[Announcer] [passage omitted] As for the fighting, it continued all day in Kigali according to the United Nations. [passage omitted] We have just heard from Medecins Sans Frontieres Belgium that 170 Rwandan wounded who were in the hospital of Butare have been slaughtered by the Rwandan presidential guard since Saturday morning, yesterday morning. This was reported by Medecins Sans Frontieres Belgium, which also said that its team has had to leave the town of Butare.

Tanzania To Continue Mediation

EA2404203594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1900 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] The Government of Tanzania has again stressed its intention to continue seeking ways to bring about peace in Rwanda in order to save the lives of Rwandans. This was expressed by the minister of foreign affairs, Joseph Rwigasira, at a news conference regarding the peace talks which were scheduled to take place in Arusha today.

Rwigasira said the delegation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, led by its secretary general, Theogene Rudasingwa, vowed to stop fighting in Rwanda tomorrow and he stressed the need for all sides involved in the conflict to implement the Arusha peace agreement.

However, Rwigasira, on behalf of the prime minister and first vice president, John Malecela, who is the chairman of the current talks, said even if the delegation of the Rwandan Government failed to arrive either today or tomorrow, the government [of Tanzania] would use diplomatic channels to communicate with that side to restore peace in Rwanda through a cease-fire.

The UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, has called on both sides fighting in Rwanda to stop the killings immediately and reach an agreement to implement the resolve for peace, reached in Arusha last year. In a statement issued in Arusha today, the UN secretary general called on both sides to cooperate with the UN team which is assisting them so that the team can fulfill its duties as directed by the UN Security Council. Butrus-Ghali also expressed his concern over the prevailing situation in Rwanda, where these two groups are not showing signs of ending their conflict [words indistinct]. Dr. Butrus-Ghali said the United Nations has decided to let its peace-keeping force stay in Rwanda, provided that the two sides stop fighting and stop killing officers of the United Nations in Rwanda and other aid organization officials and innocent civilians.

RPF Declares Unilateral Cease-Fire for 25 Apr

Sets Conditions

AB2304143394 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] Arusha, Tanzania, April 23 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels declared a unilateral ceasefire from midnight (2100 GMT) Monday [25 April] ahead of peace talks to open here later Saturday, but said it would only hold if the government agreed to end ethnic bloodletting. A "unilateral declaration of ceasefire" signed by rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front chairman Alexis Kanyarengwe and issued in this northern Tanzanian town blamed the massacres of tens of thousands of Rwandans on the "presidential guard, armed civilians and militias."

It called for a "cessation of hostilities" to get food and medicine to tens or possibly hundreds of thousands of displaced people and "bring this conflict to a peaceful settlement."

The death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a mysterious April 6 plane crash triggered an ethnic bloodbath and rekindled the three-year civil war.

The rebel declaration said the ceasefire would be conditional on the government forces "controlling all killings and acts of violence in areas under their control within 96 hours of the coming into force of this declaration." Another condition was that the government forces accept an international inquiry into the killings and allow those found responsible to be punished.

It also made the end of fighting dependent on the government forces agreeing to joint security patrols with the rebels to stop atrocities.

It also said the government must agree to joint control of the airport and safe corridors for humanitarian aid.

RPF Official Comments

LD2304204594 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] Fighting continued in Kigali today. The Arusha meeting between Rwandan Armed Forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has not yet started. The RPF has declared a unilateral cease-fire, which is to begin at 2100 on Monday [25 April]. The RPF is setting certain conditions. The second RPF Vice President Denis Polisi was interviewed by Muriel Pomponne:

[Begin recording] [Polisi] This cease-fire can only begin when Rwandan soldiers and the militias of the MRND [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] and the CDR [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic] stop the killing of civilians. Either these soldiers and these militias stop the massacres themselves, or if they do not, I believe that the RPF, having a moral obligation to defend the Rwandans, will defend them.

[Pomponne] Are you telling us that the announcement of this cease-fire is not certain?

[Polisi] The cease-fire? We declared it in all sincerity. The other party must now accept the condition. [end recording]

Status of Cease-Fire Proposals, Talks Viewed

LD2404141994 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Excerpt] Extreme confusion prevails in Rwanda. Fighting is continuing in Kigali, while no progress has been made in Arusha. The meeting between the belligerents announced by the United Nations has still not taken place. Anne Corpet reports:

[Corpet] In Arusha, these peace talks are still indeed awaited. They have not been cancelled officially, although the Rwandan Government delegation has not arrived. The Rwandan interior minister is believed to be in Goma, in Zaire, with two army chief officers. A UN plane is ready to take them to Arusha, but the plane has not taken off yet.

For its part, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] sent its secretary-general, Theogene Rudasingwa, by land, and we have just heard that he left Arusha this morning. However, he proposed a conditional cease-fire yesterday which would come into force as of tomorrow.

[Announcer] Things seem to be even more complicated since another mediation is reported to have taken place or to be taking place in Gbadolite, in Zaire, according to some sources:

[Corpet] Yes, it is believed to be taking place in Zaire under the aegis of Marshall Mobutu. The Rwandan

ambassador in Belgium has announced that a meeting took place last week between delegations of the RPF and of the Rwandan Government. According to the Rwandan ambassador, the two sides reached an agreement on a text providing for a cease-fire which was supposed to be signed today. The trouble is that the RPF has denied meeting the Rwandan Government and denies the existence of such an agreement. Moreover, the RPF did not attend the meeting which is reported to have been scheduled for today in Zaire to sign the cease-fire.

From a diplomatic point of view, confusion has the upper hand, with two negotiation sites and two cease-fire proposals, but no official meeting between the two sides. Meanwhile, on the ground in Rwanda, as you said, fighting is continuing without respite. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Twangirumungu on Situation

AB2204194794 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Interview with Faustin Twangirumungu, chosen by the Arusha Conference to become transitional prime minister, by Robin White, in a "neighboring country"; date not given—first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] One of the survivors of the atrocities that followed the death of President Habyarimana, in which presidential guardsmen and militias apparently sought out and slaughtered ministers close to the president, was the man chosen by the Arusha Conference to become transitional prime minister, Faustin Twangirumungu. He is in hiding in neighboring country. Robin White got in touch with him, and asked him if he thought he had a role in sorting out the mess that Rwandans are in:

[Begin recording] [Twangirumungu] Of course yes. Well, as far as Rwandans are concerned, most of them have respected the peace agreement. Therefore, I think I still have a role to play. Our intention was to have this broad-based transitional government set in place. But as you are probably informed, we had some delay tactics initiated mainly by the political party called the MRND [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] which is the political party of the late president. What they really wanted was to wage another war against the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and probably win it. But it appeared that they are not going to win this war.

Secondly, they did not want what we call and what is contained in this peace agreement, the power sharing. And we believe that this power sharing is the only solution to the situation we have in Rwanda.

[White] So, what you yourself propose should happen now?

[Twangirumungu] Well, what I do propose, is not a military solution. What I propose is of course a political solution. And a political solution requires that RPF

meets these military officers and decides the cease-fire. But to get to this cease-fire, of course, there are some preconditions. In certain place, they have to accept that... [pauses] to denounce this government which is self-proclaimed. Second, they have to (?disband) the Presidential Guard.

[White] It sounds to me as if you have rather more in common with the rebel RPF than you do with the other side now?

[Twangiramungu] Well, it is not to having common views. I believe it is a question of being practical and being pragmatic with regard to the situation which prevails. After all, who started these incidents which have cost us a lot? This is the Presidential Guards.

[White] Will you be going to the Arusha peace meeting?

[Twangiramungu] Well, if I am invited, yes I will. And I think it would be better for me to go there and give my views on this particular issue. And I am still insisting that I be invited to go to Arusha. [end recording]

Bomb Explodes Outside ANC's Johannesburg Headquarters*MB2404082094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—A blast occurred outside the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional offices of the African National Congress about 10AM Sunday [24 April], the ANC said. The intensity of the blast rocked central Johannesburg and was felt in Hillbrow and heard as far east as Kensington, residents reported.

An earlier report indicated the blast went off in Hillbrow. There is still no confirmation from police.

PAC Offices Nearby*MB2404084494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0835
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] official Vusimuzi Zwane told SAPA a "massive car bomb" had exploded just half a block from the PAC regional offices. Mr Zwane said the building, which he could not identify, was "blown to bits". There was a fire raging and water pouring from it. Police had cordoned off the area, he said. "It's hell out here." Earlier people had jumped from the building, he said. Mr Zwane said he personally had moved three bodies and saw another two which seemed to be dead. "I think the blast was aimed at us," he said.

This seemed to contradict earlier reports that the blast was outside the African National Congress' PWV regional offices at Lancet House. The ANC are in Jeppe Street, but the blast was in Bree Street, he said.

Further on Explosion Scene*MB2404102894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[By Lew Elias]

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Buckled balconies, twisted aluminium building facades and an overturned and burnt-out car were the most prominent features of a glass-strewn Bree Street in central Johannesburg on Sunday [24 April] in the wake of a carbomb that exploded in the central city quiet. The overturned wreck was in front of a store that had been completely blown away by what police estimated to be between 70 and 90kg of explosive material.

Four people died and at least six were injured in the blast, that could have been targetted at black political organisations. The national and regional headquarters of the African National Congress and the regional office of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] are all within a block of the site of the explosion.

Police are still combing the glass-covered streets and bombed-out buildings for signs of further unexploded devices.

Sapa took a walk across the blast site with PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander, who was on the phone to the regional secretary Musi Zwane when the blast occurred. "I thought it was something wrong with the line and then he said, 'there has been a terrible explosion, I'm getting out of here'," Mr Alexander told SAPA as he inspected the outside of the PAC's new office in SA [South Africa] House, Bree Street, a block away from the centre of the blast.

"Benny, is everything all right?" regional police commissioner Maj-Gen Koos Calitz asked as the PAC party [as received] walked through the debris. Witwatersrand Police liaison officer Col Steve Senekal said four people had been killed in the blast and a SAPA reporter saw paramedical staff treating at least six people on the pavement outside the Johannesburg Garden Court Inn about a block away from the blast site. At least two of the patients were badly cut in the face and body.

In Bree Street between Von Williegh and Kruis the devastation was the worst. Windows were blown out up to four blocks away, however, and the entire central city area was physically rocked by the blast. The Monte Carlo Hotel, across the road from the centre of the blast, had balconies on the second floor buckled and hanging down supported only by metal concrete reinforcing rods. The hotel building was severely damaged on the side with bricks blown out of the wall. The shop across the road, where the burnt-out Audi lay on its roof on the pavement, was completely empty and gutted by fire. Windows frames in the upper stories of the adjacent Queens Court building were twisted and glass littered the streets for up to five blocks.

Merchants were already removing grilles and sweeping glass out their store windows in preparation for the expected squads of glaziers, while five full SA [South African] Defence Force Ratel troop carriers prepared to disgorge personnel to prevent possible looting.

Shops in the small street mall including a branch of a fried chicken outlet had their all-glass storefronts blown away.

Police under the supervision of Gen Calitz were combing through the debris, videotaping and photographing the damage, as the bomb squad with sniffer dogs searched nearby buildings for more unexploded devices.

Meanwhile, ANC department heads were early Sunday afternoon on their way to Shell House to "secure their offices" after a number of windows in the building were blown out.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said earlier the building across the road in Plein Street had protected the building up to the 10th floor but the windows in the upper stories were damaged and papers were blowing into the street.

A crowd of about 200 people who had gathered to debate the blast scattered and ran when a police car drove through it.

Senior ANC Official Reportedly Killed

*MB2404113094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Text] At least four people are now known to have been killed and 18 injured in this morning's powerful car bomb explosion in central Johannesburg.

The explosion occurred in Bree Street near the regional offices of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the ANC's national headquarters. Regional ANC spokesman Obed Bapela has said a senior ANC official was among those killed. He said there were about 200 MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] members in the ANC's regional offices when the bomb went off. The police say the bomb, of between 70 and 90 kilograms, had apparently been planted in or under a car parked at the corner of Bree and Von Wielligh Streets.

Neighboring buildings were extensively damaged and numerous windows were blown out. After the explosion people scattered in all directions. A sizable crowd began gathering near the scene of the blast but dispersed peacefully after being addressed by Mr. Carl Niehaus of the ANC. Troops were called in to help patrol the area which had been cordoned off by the police shortly after the blast.

Police sniffer dogs are being used to comb the area for more bombs.

Police Begin Investigation

*MB2404120094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Police on Sunday confirmed seven killed people died and 92 were injured when a car bomb exploded on Sunday [24 April] morning on the corner of Bree and Von Wielligh Streets in central Johannesburg. Speaking at a press conference, Witwatersrand Police liaison officer Col Steve Senekal said: "This is by far the largest bomb that ever went off in Johannesburg. It was comparable to the Pretoria Church Steet bomb blast" on May 20, 1983. Police were not certain what type of explosive was used and said it would take some time to complete the investigation.

Col Senekal said two policemen on general patrol were a few metres away from the cream or beige Audi when it exploded. One of the policemen was slightly injured, he said.

Col Senekal said police did not have an idea of what the motive or target for the blast was. "It is not for us to speculate. There are various offices in the area such as the SADF [South African Defense Force], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and ANC regional offices."

Col Senekal welcomed African National Congress spokesman Carl Niehaus' intervention when a crowd gathered near the scene. Mr Niehaus asked the crowd to be calm and not to retaliate. "We certainly appreciate it. We certainly don't need retaliation." He also appealed to other organisations to ask their members to remain calm.

A 70 to 90kg bomb was placed inside or underneath the Audi, which was totally destroyed. Buildings shopfronts and vehicles in the area were severely damaged. The area has been cordoned off and will remain so until at least Monday.

Police have already offered a reward of up to R500,000 [rand] for information leading to the arrest of "those responsible for this irresponsible and unbelievable deed".

A journalist asked police whether another incident was related to the bomb blast. Apparently a black Toyota Cressida was seen in Bree Street near the Smal Street mall. Three black men were seen lying on the ground spread-eagled. Police could not confirm the incident.

Television crews from ABC and CNN were being shown around the blast scene shortly after 1PM. Print journalists will be allowed onto the blast site in groups of two and three later on Sunday.

Witness Says Police Searched Car

*MB2404123994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
Afrikaans 1130 GMT 24 Apr 94*

["Special news bulletin"]

[Excerpts] With barely two days left before South Africa's historical election, a powerful car bomb has exploded this morning at approximately 0945 in the Johannesburg city center. At least four people have been confirmed killed, but according to reports the death toll already stands at seven. Several people were injured by glass fragments, and a spokesman for the Hillbrow Hospital says 79 people have been admitted, 11 of them in a serious condition. The explosion took place in Bree Street, between Von Wielligh and Kruis Streets, close to the ANC headquarters. There is no confirmation that there are possibly more bombs in the vicinity.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Unidentified eyewitness, in English] We all saw....[pauses] The only thing we saw is we saw the police search the car here. After the police searched the car they went off; they drove. They parked down there and that's when the explosion came.

[Unidentified correspondent, in English] Now you said the police were here, and they searched the car?

[Eyewitness] They searched the car here, here, here. Right here.

[Correspondent] And the car came through.

[Eyewitness] The car....[pauses] They left the car in the car park there. It was about plus five minutes, I say three to five minutes; then the explosions came. [end recording]

The police estimate that between 70 and 90 kg of explosives were used. The front of a shop was completely destroyed and there was a fire inside the building. The police, fire brigade, and paramedics were on the scene within minutes and four street blocks around the scene of the accident were cordoned off. The explosion was heard by inhabitants in Hillbrow and Kensington. A spokesman for the ANC, Mr. Carl Niehaus, says extensive damage was done to the organization's headquarters and telephone lines were damaged. He said the explosion took place shortly before an ANC election bus was due to depart from the building to embark on voter education. He described the explosion as an attempt at blatant intimidation.

[Begin recording] [Niehaus] We believe that this is an attack on the entire democratization process in South Africa, and specifically on the ANC, and we call on all our people not to allow themselves to be provoked by this attack. We must remain as calm as possible and ensure that we win this election in the best possible way, that everyone turns up to vote. The best way to fight this type of terrorism is at the polls.

[Archbishop Desmond Tutu, in English] I hope very much that we will not panic and as long as the security forces show that they are going to be effective in following up all of this kind of thing, we should be saying....[pauses] Quite obviously there are those who want to subvert and sabotage the efforts, and we mustn't allow them. First of all we mustn't panic, and we must go along because there isn't as much violence as they had hoped there was going to be, and I just beg our people to remain calm and to let the security establishment deal with it. We are going to vote and these elections are going to be free and fair, and so there to all those ghastly creatures who are trying to subvert us. We are not going to allow them to do that. [end recording]

The PAC's regional office is also in the vicinity. A spokesman for this organization says he is convinced that the explosion was aimed at the PAC.

ANC's Sexwale Comments on Bombing

MB2404134794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 24 Apr 94

[By Marianne Merten]

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—ANC Johannesburg sub-regional executive member Susan Keane was killed in Sunday's [24 April] car bomb blast which rocked central Johannesburg on Sunday. Ms Keane was the 41st candidate on the regional election list.

Another regional executive member and regional candidate, Joan Fubbs, who was with Miss Keane, survived unhurt. Ms Keane died in hospital.

Speaking at a press briefing at the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional offices, PWV premier candidate Tokyo Sexwale described this as a cowardly action designed to disrupt the elections. Mr Sexwale confirmed an earlier report from a man claiming to be an eye witness, who saw a white person fleeing from a white car just before the explosion.

According to ANC information at least seven people were killed and 45 injured. However, police have put the injury toll at 92.

Mr Sexwale called on all people to remain calm. "There must be maximum restraint here and there must be no retaliation because we don't know what is involved. Police were "co-operating extremely well", he said.

"This type of action in Johannesburg is intended to send indications of negativity through the country and abroad."

He said the election would go ahead "full steam". "The election must proceed. This (blast) was intended to frighten away voters."

He said the security forces and police would be out to protect voters and to ensure elections went ahead.

Mr Sexwale said it was not possible to identify a specific target so far but believed the ANC offices were the intended target.

ANC Issues Statement

MB2504060194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2057 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Statement issued by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 24 April]

[Text] Once again enemies of democracy have plunged our country and its people into a period of mourning with a car bomb-blast that left 9 people dead and 92 others wounded in the Johannesburg city centre on Sunday 24 April.

According to eye-witness accounts, a white man was seen alighting from the car used in the blast and rushing away from the scene minutes before the explosion. In the ensuing explosion, ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] offices in the vicinity, private homes and business premises were damaged. Windows, communication lines and computers at ANC headquarters and regional offices were seriously affected.

A member of the ANC local government transitional team and ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional elections candidate Susan Keane, who was on her way to a meeting at ANC PWV regional office was killed. Her colleague and a member of the

ANC PWV regional executive committee Joan Fubbs escaped unhurt but had to be treated for shock at a local hospital.

Although the ANC cannot at this stage point accusing fingers at a specific organisation or persons, the ANC believes that the blast is an attack on peace, democracy and the forthcoming April 27 elections by a tiny minority. Their plans must not succeed.

The ANC appeals to all our people, black and white not to be provoked into rash actions but to hand down their verdict on such heinous acts by massively turning out to the polls on April 27 to vote for democracy.

The ANC extends its deepest sympathy to members of the bereaved families and wish those wounded a speedy recovery. We express our sympathy with all those whose homes and business premises have been damaged.

In this regard, the ANC dips its banners in memory of one of our glorious daughters of our country, our beloved Susan Keane. It is unfortunate that she died at a time when all she had lived and struggled for throughout her life is about to come to fruition. Our people deserve the right to live without fear of violence and intimidation.

The ANC calls for a speedy and thorough investigation into the cold-blooded murder and injury of innocent men and women of our country. In this context, we call for the arrest and prosecution of those responsible.

NP Offers Condolences

*MB2404121894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1147
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Statement issued by the National Party on 24 April on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The National Party [NP] reacts with shock and horror to the bomb blast in central Johannesburg. We call on the South African Police to do their utmost to apprehend the perpetrators of this cowardly deed. South Africa can not afford this kind of terrorist deeds. It is time to ensure stability in our country.

We wish to extend our most sincere condolences to the families of the victims of this deed of horror. The NP remains committed to peace and completely rejects acts of terrorism of this nature.

De Klerk Express Outrage at Incident

*MB2404175294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1721
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Report by A. Quinton]

[Text] Cape Town April 24 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk on Sunday [24 April] expressed shock and outrage at Sunday's car bomb explosion in Johannesburg, saying crimes of this nature would not stop the election. Nine people died and 92 others were injured

when the car bomb ripped through several streets in downtown Johannesburg shortly before 10AM on Sunday.

Reacting to the incident, Mr de Klerk said there was no possibility that radical minorities would be allowed to frustrate the will of the vast majority of the South African people. "All they will achieve will be to add to the unnecessary suffering of innocent citizens who have already suffered enough."

Mr de Klerk said the SA Police would do everything in their power to bring the perpetrators to justice. Those responsible for the blast would be tracked down relentlessly and punished with the full rigour of the law.

President de Klerk also condemned the attack on African National Congress members and Independent Electoral Commission monitors in Ulundi on Saturday in which at least three people were killed.

Kriel, Parties Condemn Bombing

*MB2404134894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1252
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, the National Party [NP], the ANC Youth League and the African Christian Democratic Party [ACDP] on Sunday [24 April] all expressed their "shock and horror" at Sunday morning's bomb blast in central Johannesburg.

Mr Kriel said in a telephone statement: "Those who believe that they will prevent or disrupt the election by such terrorism have completely missed the bus. "Such mindless acts of terrorism will not stop the birth of democracy in South Africa.

"Those responsible for this outrage will achieve nothing except strengthening the determination of the people of South Africa to vote for democracy."

The NP urged police to do their utmost to apprehend the perpetrators of "this cowardly deed". "South Africa can not afford this kind of terrorist deed. It is time to ensure stability."

The ANC Youth League [ANCYL] also expressed its disgust at the bombing, saying it was a frightening demonstration of the "disrespect for human life in those who are opposed to the changes that must be brought about by the coming election.

"ANCYL calls on all the youth and people of South Africa to hold their hands together and move forward to a peaceful, non-racial and democratic country.

"This blast is an indication of what will happen to the country if we don't go beyond apartheid," the ANCYL statement said.

The ACDP condemned the incident "with the contempt it deserves". "Too many lives have been lost already and we cannot afford to lose more lives," it said.

All those commenting extended their condolences to the families of the victims and wished those injured a speedy recovery.

Explosion at Polling Station in Potgietersrus

*MB2504061894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0600 GMT 25 Apr 94*

[Text] A bomb has exploded at the offices of the Department of Home Affairs in Potgietersrus in the Northern Transvaal. A police spokesman said that extensive damage had been caused to the building which is to be used as a polling station for Potgietersrus, however there were no injuries.

Two Other Polling Stations Bombed

*MB2504061094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0601
GMT 25 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 25 SAPA—Explosions rocked polling stations in three towns in the Northern Transvaal and the Karoo on Sunday [24 April] night, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday. Extensive damage was caused to the offices of the Department of Home Affairs at Potgietersrus in the Northern Transvaal.

A police spokesman said that about R10,000 [rand] was caused to the town hall at Steynsburg in the Karoo in the second blast, while another explosion damaged a polling station in the nearby township. No injuries were reported.

Fire Bomb Damages Bloemhof Polling Station

*MB2504081794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0807
GMT 25 Apr 94*

[Text] Bloemhof, Western Transvaal April 25 SAPA—A suspected petrol bomb damaged a polling station in Bloemhof, Western Transvaal, on Sunday [24 April]. According to a Western Transvaal police spokesman, a dull thud was heard late Sunday. On investigation, it was found that the Magistrate's Court was on fire. About a third of the building was extensively damaged, but the rest will still serve as a polling booth for the elections.

IEC Reacts to Bombing of Polling Stations

*MB2504101894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006
GMT 25 Apr 94*

[Report by K. Swart]

[Text] Johannesburg April 25 SAPA—Bomb blasts damaged at least four polling stations on Sunday [25 April] night and Monday morning. The stations hit by the bombings were in Potgietersrus in the Northern Transvaal, Boksburg north on the East Rand, Bloemhof in the Western Transvaal and two in Steynsburg in the Eastern Cape.

Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] spokesman Ben van der Ross said the IEC was examining alternative sites and other requirements that had arisen as a result of damage to voting stations.

The IEC did not foresee any difficulties in establishing alternative polling booths at short notice or directing voters to nearby stations. Further information would be made known to affected communities through the nearest IEC sub-provincial office.

"The IEC deplores the loss of life in the spate of bombings during the night and this morning," Mr van der Ross said. The two explosions in Steynsburg on Sunday night caused an estimated R10,000 damage to the Khayamandi community hall polling station, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

A second explosion rocked the town hall a short while later, causing slight damage. There were no injuries in either explosion and no-one had claimed responsibility by Monday morning. It was not yet known what type of explosives were used.

Bombs Explode in Germiston, Randfontein, Nelspruit

*MB2504082394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0802 GMT 25 Apr 94*

[Text] SAPA reports that a bomb exploded in Germiston on the East Rand short while ago killing seven people and injuring 50. The bomb apparently exploded on the corner of Knox and Odendaal streets. No further information is available.

Meanwhile the police on the West Rand have confirmed that a bomb exploded at a taxi rank across from Randfontein station this morning, and in Nelspruit it's reported that an Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] pylon was damaged in an explosion yesterday.

Earlier it was reported that explosions rocked polling stations at Steynsburg and a nearby township in the Karoo last night. Another explosion damaged the offices of the Department of Home Affairs at Potgietersrus in the northern Transvaal last night.

Germiston Bomb Seen as Part of 'Coordinated Attack'

*MB2504091494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900
GMT 25 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 25 SAPA—At least two people were killed and 30 injured in a bomb blast at a Germiston taxi rank on the East Rand on Monday [25 April] morning. However, an East Rand police official earlier said seven people were killed according to someone who was on the scene of the 8.45 AM blast at the taxi rank on the corners of Odendaal and Simpson Streets.

East Rand police spokesman Capt Wikus Weber said extensive structural damage was caused in the immediate vicinity of the blast and human remains could be seen from the nearby Trust Bank building.

Four minibuses were severely damaged. An area about 100 m [meters] around the scene of the explosion was cordoned off. The injured were taken to the William Cruywagen, Boksburg/Benoni and Natalspruit hospitals.

The type of explosives used was unknown, but experts on the scene were sifting through the debris for clues. No-one had claimed responsibility and police said they were not warned about the blast.

Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU] Spokesman Neil Coleman said the Germiston blast took place "right outside" a COSATU sub-regional office in the East Rand city.

The series of blasts which started with a huge car bomb in central Johannesburg on Sunday was clearly a co-ordinated attack on the ANC and its allies in the run-up to the election, said Mr Coleman. He urged police to take immediate action to ensure the safety of people using or finding themselves near premises occupied by the ANC and its allies.

"A start could be made by clearing all cars within a certain radius from buildings used by our allies," Mr Coleman said. Mr Coleman added information reaching COSATU indicated the Germiston blast was a car bomb. [Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0907 GMT on 25 April reports that "at least eight people died and 33 were injured in a bomb blast at a Germiston taxi rank on the East Rand on Monday morning, police confirmed."]

Bomb Scene Described

MB2504105494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1000 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Text] Taxi commuters in Germiston are still shaken after a massive bomb went off at a taxi rank this morning. Ken Daniels went to the scene. He spoke to Manana Makanya:

[Begin recording] [Daniels] The scene around the area is totally devastated. There's wreckage of minibus taxis, there are bits of bodies lying about, some bits of bodies have been thrown as far as a 100 meters from the scene, and windows are broken for several blocks around the area.

[Makanya] Do you have any idea how many people have been killed?

[Daniels] Well, the police said at this stage two have been confirmed, and 30 people injured, but just as we were leaving the scene a few minutes ago they said that another body had been found, so the death toll is three, but it could even be more by the time the morning's over because several people have been very badly injured.

[Makanya] Any clues yet about the kind of explosive used?

[Daniels] No the police don't know yet. The bomb disposal people are still going through the area. It's being cordoned off, we haven't been allowed to the area where the bomb blast took place, in case there is another bomb there, so they're looking through it, and the explosive experts are trying to establish exactly what the cause of the explosion was.

[Makanya] And so at this stage the motive is also unknown I guess?

[Daniels] The motive is unknown, but it does appear that the....[pauses] A police spokesman, Captain Wikus Weber, did say that the target seems to be the taxi rank, which is frequented mainly by black passengers on minibus taxis, and it appears that the bomb blasts all round the country at the moment might be a part of this campaign which people think is probably a rightwing campaign. [end recording]

10 Reported Killed

MB2504115294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Text] The death toll from the blast at the Golden Walk shopping center in Germiston this morning has risen to 10 with the death of two victims in hospital. The superintendent of the Willem Cruywagen Hospital said that another victim was undergoing an emergency operation, and a number of other people were in a critical condition. Reports say that at least 35 people were injured in the blast.

Police Urge Public To Assist Investigation of Blasts

MB2504100094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Report by E. van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria April 25 SAPA—A breakthrough was expected shortly in investigations into the central Johannesburg and Germiston bomb blasts, SA [South African] Police [SAP] Commissioner Johan van der Merwe said on Monday [25 April].

Police had increased to R1 million [rand] the reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the blasts, which left at least 17 people dead, Gen van der Merwe said in a statement.

The SAP was sparing no effort in hunting down those responsible for the mindless acts of terrorism and all available resources, including the best detectives, would be deployed, the general said.

"I call on all South Africans to unite and assist the SAP in fighting this civil threat to public safety and democracy in our country."

He called for calm and understanding from the public and said the SAP would immediately institute wide-ranging measures to prevent similar atrocities. Areas would be cordoned off and snap searches conducted. The SAP remained committed to combating terrorism "tooth and nail and will not fail in its duty to protect the birth of democracy in South Africa. I am able to say that investigations into these outrages have reached the stage where it is hoped that a breakthrough will take place shortly."

ANC, IFP Supporters Clash in KwaZulu Capital

MB2304163394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1615 GMT 23 Apr 94

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg April 23 SAPA—Violence erupted in the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi, where the headquarters of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) are sited, on Saturday [23 April], with reports saying at least two people were killed, several others injured and vehicles torched in clashes between IFP and African National Congress supporters.

A KwaZulu Police official in Ulundi confirmed the fighting. "Our men rushed to the scene of the fighting in Ulundi, but we don't have exact figures on the number of dead or injured. A senior official is coming here to deal with the media," he said from the KwaZulu Police pro [as received] headquarters in Ulundi.

Both IFP and ANC officials confirmed the clashes, but differed in their versions of events. Earlier, IFP President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi cut short an [Orange] Free State election roadshow on Saturday and rushed back to Ulundi, leaving hundreds of supporters waiting at a rally in Welkom.

KwaZulu government Durban representative Rev Jabulani Mdlalose said the chief minister had been "summoned" back to Ulundi.

In its version of events, the IFP said an ANC convoy was distributing pamphlets in downtown Ulundi and reportedly abused residents who did not want to accept the documents. "An altercation developed and ANC members opened fire on a group of residents. At this time the full extent of casualties is not known, however at least one resident, Sipiwe Ngcobo, was seriously wounded by ANC gunfire.

"It has been reported that two ANC vehicles were then set on fire by angry residents," the IFP said.

The incident, the IFP said, took place along the King Dinizulu Highway in Ulundi.

The ANC in Johannesburg said it had received reports that two people may have died in the clashes.

A Constable Vilikazi at the Ulundi police station confirmed that ANC canvassers were by 6.25PM still holed

up in the station, where they were seeking sanctuary. Saying further details would be available from the KwaZulu Police pro, he added the ANC canvassers were being protected by the policemen there.

"It is too sensitive, we are trying to save them. We are not allowed to say how many people are here. We are getting the right people to speak to you," he said, refusing to give his full name.

ANC media spokesperson Carl Niehaus confirmed his organisation had received reports of fighting in Ulundi. "We demand an immediate response from the police and officials regulating the state of emergency in Natal on events today. We call on all parties to condemn all attacks and expose those preventing free and fair electioneering."

Buthelezi Intervenes at Police Station

MB2304174494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Report by M. Merton and N. Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg April 23 SAPA—A stand-off between African National Congress supporters holed up in the Ulundi police station, KwaZulu, and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) members gathered outside the premises seemed to have ended on Saturday [23 April] evening following the intervention of IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The ANC supporters and Independent Electoral Commission monitors sought sanctuary at the police station earlier on Saturday after two people were killed and two vehicles torched in clashes between the ANC members and IFP supporters in downtown Ulundi.

At least five other members of the ANC contingent, canvassing political support in the northern Natal town—where the IFP has its headquarters—are still missing.

ANC lawyer John Wills told SAPA that six ANC members and four IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] monitors were in the police cells "in protective custody", awaiting the arrival of armoured-plated vehicles to transport them out of the area.

He said at least 200 IFP supporters were gathered outside the police station. "The ANC and IEC members have been holed up in the station for the past four or five hours. The situation is really tense, but the crowd outside is dispersing now," he said from the Ulundi police station at about 7.10PM on Saturday.

Chief Buthelezi cut short an [Orange] Free State election roadshow on Saturday and rushed back to Ulundi on hearing of the news of the fighting in Ulundi.

He arrived at the police station shortly before 7PM to resolve the stand-off.

Clashes erupted in the KwaZulu capital on Saturday afternoon after an ANC convoy entered the town to distribute election literature and canvass political support.

The IFP claimed the ANC members attacked its supporters after they refused to accept ANC pamphlets, but this was strongly denied by the ANC in Johannesburg.

ANC Welcomes Buthelezi Intervention

MB2304203994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2025 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 23 SAPA—The ANC on Saturday [23 April] night welcomed Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) President Mangosuthu Buthelezi's intervention into the conflict between IFP supporters and ANC canvassers in Ulundi which killed at least two people and injured several others. An ANC statement said ANC President Nelson Mandela immediately contacted King Goodwill Zwelithini who expressed his serious concern, saying the events in Ulundi had deeply distressed him.

Mr Mandela also contacted Police Commissioner General Jan der Merwe who ordered more troops into the area.

"The continuation of political intolerance and daily murders may not be tolerated any longer and all parties have a duty to take decisive action to bring an immediate end to it," the statement said.

The ANC demanded the IFP should "take immediate and strong party disciplinary measures against any of their members who were involved.

The role of the KwaZulu Police also needed to be investigated because of eye witness allegations that police failed to stop the attack on ANC campaigners. The ANC urged the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] to investigate these allegations.

It said it was crucial all necessary steps should be taken to ensure the freedom of all parties to campaign throughout Natal and specifically in KwaZulu.

IEC Natal monitoring head Bheki Sibiya told SAPA it would investigate the incident to see if the electoral code had been breached. If there was a prima facie case against those who had threatened the ANC and IEC members, the IEC would prosecute. The other, preferred, alternative was mediation, Mr Sibiya said.

Clashes started after 17 ANC members, accompanied by Independent Electoral Commission monitors, drove to Ulundi around noon on Saturday to distribute election pamphlets and canvass political support. Most of the canvassers were Congress of South African Trade Union Members.

The IFP and ANC versions of events on Saturday afternoon differed. While the IFP said ANC members opened fire on residents, the ANC said its canvassers were attacked and their two vans set alight.

Five ANC members fled and are still missing. Six others and four IEC monitors took refuge in the Ulundi police station. After about five hours, an armour-plated vehicle brought the ten to safety in Eshowe.

ANC Candidate Describes Incident

MB2404104794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0900 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] One of the ANC members who sought refuge in the police station at Ulundi yesterday says he was rescued by white policemen from almost certain death.

Provincial election candidate Welcome Mthimkulu has alleged that the KwaZulu policemen were ready to hand the ANC canvassers over to the mob outside. He said that a number of white policemen, however, had taken them to a safe place until they could be removed to Eshowe. Two people were killed in the clash, eight are still missing, and the ANC has called on the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] to launch a search for them. Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi was forced to interrupt his [Orange] Free State election campaign yesterday to intervene in the conflict in Ulundi. Dr. Buthelezi persuaded the crowd to disperse after it had gathered outside the police station.

The ANC supporters and IEC monitors were subsequently taken in armored vehicles to Eshowe.

Three ANC Supporters Killed

MB2404132594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] The death toll in yesterday's attack on ANC election canvassers at Ulundi has risen to three.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Police says the latest victim was among the 10 canvassers who had sought refuge at the police station. He said he died after being shot, apparently as the refugees were being taken to safety. A search for eight ANC supporters missing since the incident has so far proved fruitless. It's still unclear what exactly happened at the police station after the arrival of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to deal with the problem. One of the ANC members who escaped to the police station said he was rescued by white policemen from almost certain death. ANC provincial election candidate, Welcome Mthimkulu, alleges that the KwaZulu policemen were ready to hand the ANC members over to the mob outside.

He said a number of white policemen, however, had taken them in armored vehicles to a place of safety until they could be transferred to Eshowe.

De Klerk Assures Voters of Election Security

MB2504075394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Report by Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town April 25 SAPA—Members of the public should feel assured of effective protection while voting in the election, State President F. W. de Klerk said on Monday [25 April] morning. "Contingency plans are in place for the election. We have high manpower levels and we will not allow the right wing or anyone else to disrupt the process," he said.

Mr de Klerk, on his way from an hour-long cabinet meeting to a National Party caucus meeting before the special parliamentary session, was reacting to questions about the car bomb explosion in central Johannesburg on Sunday and its possible effect on the election. "We have achieved virtually full inclusiveness and are now dealing with a small handful of radicals on the right and the left. We have maximum security deployed across the country. This type of situation does offer a risk, but I can assure the public of effecting protection while voting."

It is believed the brief cabinet meeting was used to discuss the possibility of amnesty for security forces, the car bomb blast and the events in Ulundi over the weekend where several people were killed while putting up election posters.

Mr de Klerk said no decision had yet been taken on the indemnity, but added the cabinet would be meeting again later on Monday.

IEC, Security Forces Hold News Conference on Security

MB2304053794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2041 GMT 22 Apr 94

[By Kurt Swart]

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—More than 93,000 policemen and 67 companies of SA Defence Force troops would be on duty to protect voters on election days, the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] and security force officers said on Friday [22 April]. At a news conference on security arrangements for the election, IEC Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler said it would be unrealistic to expect no intimidation or attempted disruptions on voting days.

"But the security forces are alert and ready to deal with them," he said.

SA Police Deputy Commissioner Gen Johan Swart said policing the elections would be the most significant and daunting task ever undertaken by the SAP [South African Police]. "I believe the police have the expertise and the motivation to take on this enormous responsibility. We realise the eyes of the world will be focused on South Africa. We will do everything in our power to ensure the elections will be a success."

Each police region had a detailed plan in place and every policeman who would be on duty at the 9,000 polling stations had received special training. All available police reservists had been called up and 8,000 had

responded. "We have placed the entire police force on full standby. We will engage 93,000 men and women for functional duties. In each police region we have appointed teams of top detectives to deal with intimidation, to investigate as quickly as possible and to bring perpetrators to book," said Gen Swart.

Police would be assisted by thousands of traffic officers and civil defence agencies which were on full alert.

"I wish to assure the public to remain calm. There is no cause for alarm or over-reaction. Security forces will maintain high visibility."

Gen Swart said there were small groups considering disrupting the elections and he warned them they would be arrested and detained until after the elections. Police would do everything possible to refuse bail. "There are areas where we expect trouble. We will monitor these areas but we will not tell you where they are," he told journalists.

SADF [South African Defense Force] Communications Chief Director Gen Gert Opperman said the army was committed to the process of change and would do everything in its power to contribute to free and fair elections next week. "We have called up members of part-time forces so that we have sufficient manpower. We appeal to employers, the men called up, their relatives and friends to support the call-up as it is in the national interest. Without them the SADF will not be able to perform its expected task."

Tons of ballot papers had been stored at army bases and the air force would transport ballot papers to polling stations. Operational duties had been well planned in conjunction with the SAP. Troops would be deployed near polling stations and would also supply medical support.

The army would deploy 67 companies and more troops were due to report for duty before April 27. Gen Opperman said he was not in a position to give the exact number. There would be flexible and mobile deployment making it unnecessary to have large numbers of troops at every polling station.

The National Peacekeeping Force was not part of the SADF and would be disbanded soon after the election. The NPKF would be deployed on the East Rand in a support role.

"We pride ourselves on our professionalism. We are above party politics. We do not choose sides and we will act against any individual who threatens the process regardless of political affiliations. We are from the nation and for the nation," Gen Opperman said.

Mr Justice Kriegler said voters who brought firearms or other dangerous weapons to polling stations would be arrested. "Contrary to perceptions, security forces will be entitled to carry arms and will do so at the polling stations. Police personnel will be present within the

inner perimeter of polling stations and will at all times be under the direction of the presiding electoral officer at that polling station."

Mr Justice Kriegler criticised a Sunday newspaper report headlined "Rough Ride on Big Day", which suggested continuous friction between the IEC and the SAP.

"I met with editors on an off-the-record basis and I believed I could rely on the integrity of all those present. Clearly I was wrong. The report is untrue, malicious, not in the public interest, and is calculated to induce fear into the minds of the electorate."

Asked for his hopes and fears for the election, Mr Justice Kriegler raised chuckles by replying: "I hope it goes well and I fear that it won't."

Further on News Conference

MB2204185794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] At least 10 people have already been arrested for attempting to disrupt the elections, and strong measures will be taken against anyone who tries to hamper the election process. This is the promise given at IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] headquarters yesterday at a special briefing on security at polling stations.

[Correspondent Arlene Wainstein] Independent Electoral Commission chairman, Judge Johann Kriegler, says it's unrealistic to expect that there won't be some problems. Flanked by two high-ranking police and army officials, he said firearms would not be allowed at polling stations.

[Kriegler] Voters who disregard this request and instruction will be liable for arrest and prosecution.

[Wainstein] Nearly 100,000 members of the police will be on duty during the critical voting days next week; and they are ready to arrest anyone who tries to disrupt the voting process.

[Police Commissioner Johan Swart] And they will be detained in the police cells until after the election. And the South African Police will do everything in our power to oppose any application for bail.

[Wainstein] The SADF [South African Defense Force] also has at least 67 companies of troops on standby with more due to report in the next few days.

Right-Wing Plans To Disrupt Election Detailed

MB2204195494 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Apr 94 p 1

[Report by Norman Chandler and Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text] Extremists are secretly planning to disrupt next week's election in some platteland areas, and white suburban residents in a number of urban areas are

preparing to barricade their suburbs. Planned disruptions by rightwingers include roadblocks on routes to polling stations and "friendly appeals" to people not to vote.

At Viljoenskroon in the northern [Orange] Free State, military watchtowers were set up at the entrance to the town yesterday. Floodlights were erected on the road from the nearby township. Rightwingers set up poles on which to place booms across the road. As the town declared itself "part of the volkstaat" [Afrikaner homeland] at 4 pm, rightwingers told all blacks to leave town by 3pm. Very few black people defied the order. Sources say violence should not be discounted as a factor in right-wing plans to disrupt the elections. Former SADF [South African Defence Force] officer Willem Ratte—who led a Boerekommando [Boer Commando] group which occupied Fort Schanskop at the Voortrekker Monument in December—claims to be organising "regional defence groups" in rural and urban areas. He said in Pretoria yesterday that it was largely to protect white areas against the National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF]. The NPKF has so far been deployed only on the East Rand.

Ratte's supporters have been holding meetings in the Pretoria, Verwoerdburg and Akasia area in particular, at which plans are being made for "protection of suburbs". Measures are said to include armed residents patrolling the areas, roads being barricaded, shopping centres being placed under guard, and pedestrians and motorists stopped "for identification purposes".

The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] says it is moving "thousands of members" into an area stretching from the Northern Transvaal to the Cape border to ward off persecution or action against rightwingers, and says it will not be part of the election. The use of roadblocks, particularly in remote parts of the Transvaal and Free State, is said to be a key factor in intimidating people not to vote.

The South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union has told its whites-only membership "to take every precaution". It has also told members that there could be power disruptions which could last a week. Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] has denied that electricity could be affected during the election period.

Terreblanche on Preparations

MB2304115694 Johannesburg SABA in English 0948 GMT 23 Apr 94

[News by Norman Patterson]

[Text] Brits, Western Transvaal, April 23 SABA—Chaos and war were at South Africa's door, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche warned on Saturday [23 April] in the Western Transvaal where AWB members are preparing to "secure" the territory as a "base". He told a rally attended by 200 supporters at Brits it now

made more sense to reach for the gunpowder than head for the ballot booth. "We don't want war, but we are not white colonists who will be driven from the country," Mr Terreblanche said.

He dismissed the pact for a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] which Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen was to sign on Saturday as worthless because it did not guarantee a volkstaat. Gen Viljoen had become a "Brutus" to his own nation, and had become a part of the "sick" political system in South Africa. "While the rest of the AWB movement are dug in in the Western Transvaal, we say we do not have an agreement with the African National Congress which states South Africa should be a unitary state."

The area from the Northern Transvaal to the Cape border was being prepared as a base for rightwingers. Many had already moved into the area, and many thousands were still on their way, Mr Terreblanche said. Rightwingers would be able to live in this area where the "gangsters" from the new government would not be able to touch them. The hour had arrived for members of the security forces to make a decision on their allegiance, and whether they wanted to become "traitors" who fired on women and children of their own nation.

Mr Terreblanche knew white security force officers were preparing plans to act against rightwingers. "If you touch one rightwinger we will donner [hammer] you...", he said, the rest of the sentence being inaudible by the applause.

While the AWB had been ordered to withdraw from Mmabatho, it would never withdraw from the Western Transvaal, Mr Terreblanche said. "If anybody will have to withdraw, it will be the forces they want to send in against us."

He warned that if the AWB was forced into a fight, it would fight for the whole South Africa, and then decide where it would place blacks.

Mr Terreblanche said a chaotic situation would arise in South Africa within days or weeks, and then the AWB would restore law and order and take over the country. "Chaos and order is at the door. You are not heading for peace and prosperity. You are on your way to chaos. We don't want war, but we are not white colonists who will be driven from the country." The enemy would be levelled with the gravel, Mr Terreblanche said.

SADF Denies Commando Involved

MB2404142694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] The defense force has denied allegations that the Bothaville commando is involved in right-wing security arrangements at Viljoenskroon in the [Orange] Free State. Earlier this week right-wingers began erecting road blocks and watchtowers at the town. The defense force said in the statement that the commando was implementing a nationwide instruction to assess the situation

in military commando areas to prepare for any eventuality after the election. The SADF [South African Defense Force] also rejected claims that the commando had been paid by the Viljoenskroon town council.

IEC Seeks To Block Manning of Watchtowers

MB2404184194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] has sought the aid of the defense force to defuse the tense situation at Viljoenskroon in the [Orange] Free State where it is believed that right-wing extremists will soon man two watchtowers recently erected in the town.

The IEC's media officer in Bloemfontein, Mr. Rob Hadley, said that requests for meetings with the Viljoenskroon town council yesterday and today had proved fruitless and that the IEC had consequently asked the defense force to patrol the streets of the town on Wednesday and Thursday. He said the watchtowers were the subject of an investigation into alleged acts of intimidation by the Viljoenskroon town council.

SADF Troops Sent to Viljoenskroon

MB2404195394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Report by J. Rees]

[Text] Bloemfontein April 24 SAPA—SA Defence Force [SADF] troops have been sent to Viljoenskroon in the [Orange] Free State to ensure rightwingers do not disrupt elections this week, the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] said on Sunday [24 April]. This follows the erection by the rightwing-controlled town council of watchtowers and roadblocks at entrances to the northern Free State town.

Work on the "security measures" had been completed, though the rightwingers have assured police they do not plan to disrupt the historic poll, SA Police spokesman Adj Rudi van Zyl said.

All three access roads to the town now have two booms in place, and two watchtowers have been erected at the entrance to the Rammulotsi black township, which was reported Sunday to be very tense. None of the installations were staffed on Sunday night.

The rightwingers have said the security measures were simply precautions in case white Viljoenskroon needs protection from violence during or after the election.

The council was reported last week to have said the SADF was responsible for the roadblocks and watchtowers, though police sources on Sunday said this was a transparent attempt to transfer responsibility for their actions.

Military commando members had approached the town council in their private capacity and the town clerk and council had gone ahead with the security installations, the source said.

Police said members of the town council had made themselves unavailable for consultations on Sunday.

SADF Expresses Concern Over NPKF Capabilities

MB2304080694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] The South African Army has become the latest institution to express serious concerns about the capabilities of the National Peace Keeping Force [NPKF]. The chief of the Army, General Hattingh Pretorius, said in Heidelberg in the Transvaal that the Defense Force was lately perceived as being the only organization that could ensure stability and protect the country from anarchy and chaos. He said the image of the SADF [South African Defense Force] was now more positive than that of any other security force.

No Role in Election Security

MB2204165794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] The National Peacekeeping Force will not play any part in election security. This role will be performed exclusively by the police and defense force. Major General Gert Opperman of the SADF [South African Defense Force] said that members of the SADF would be deployed near voting stations, while the SAP [South African Police] would be responsible for the immediate security of the voting stations.

Misconduct To Be Investigated

MB2404075994 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 23-24 Apr 94 p 2

[Report by Newton Kanhema and Guy Jepson]

[Text] One thousand members of the embattled National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] have been fired since its formation in late January, according to its commander, Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana. The former Venda military strongman also hinted at further purges of undisciplined force members after the spectacular failure of the NPKF in less than a week at the sharp end on the East Rand. A special investigation team is to probe allegations of misconduct and indiscipline against members of the multiparty force since its deployment in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus last week.

Wayward members are alleged to have held their commanding officer hostage for three hours in a de faco mutiny, disobeyed orders while on patrol, panicked under fire, consumed alcohol and smoked dagga [marijuana] on duty, and shot at the police.

Among the more startling allegations against the peace-keeping force told to WEEKEND STAR by an impeccable NPKF source was that some Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC armed wing] (MK) elements had passed on key intelligence on its operations on the East Rand to ANC-aligned self-defence units (SDUs). "We would strategise what we ought to be doing and before implementing the strategy the word would have been passed to the residents—especially to the SDUs," said the source. "There is no trust between the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the MK soldiers. How can you describe an army which locks its own commander inside an armoured vehicle. They were sending messages to the people."

The NPKF, which had been fired on repeatedly by Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers in Thokoza and Katlehong since its deployment, beat a hasty retreat on Wednesday as a full-scale war erupted between hostel dwellers and the SDUs. But before they left, at least 20 people had been killed, among them THE STAR's chief photographer Ken Oosterbroek, who was allegedly shot on Monday by a panicking NPKF member during a fierce three-day gunbattle in Thokoza.

The NPKF—which will continue to perform "non-aggressive" duties in East Rand townships, such as providing escorts and protecting key points, schools and polling stations—was replaced by the SADF, which had stabilised the area since the withdrawal of the controversial Internal Stability Unit in February.

At a joint press conference on Thursday, NPKF and SADF commanders explained that the two forces would remain under separate commands but would conduct joint operations. The SADF is to carry out "aggressive" tasks—searches, foot and vehicle patrols and road-blocks—in the trouble spots. Significantly, while the NPKF is tasked with "liaising with the community," the SADF is responsible for the liaison forums—key dispute resolution bodies set up in conjunction with community leaders in February.

In an astonishing turn of events following heavy gunbattles in Thokoza on Monday and Tuesday, NPKF commander Colonel Quinton Painter was allegedly held hostage inside an armoured vehicle for three hours by MK elements within the NPKF. Painter had reportedly been due to attend a task force meeting which would include IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] representatives. He was reportedly freed after threatening to call ANC president Nelson Mandela. ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] premier candidate Tokyo Sexwale, who addressed MK force members privately in their barracks after the incident, subsequently called for Painter to be dismissed.

Sexwale's discussion with the MK members infuriated SADF elements in the force and drew strong criticism from Ramushwana. "I do not accept any politicians coming into any of my barracks and addressing soldiers

privately. We are an integrated force and we do not want unnecessary tensions," he said.

Commenting on the mutiny allegations, Ramushwana said he had not yet received a report from his officers. "I have heard it as a rumour and I cannot comment until I receive a report."

Asked what went wrong on the East Rand, Ramushwana said an incorrect perception had been created when the SDUs used NPKF armoured vehicles as cover when they attacked the hostels. "They were shooting at the hostels from under and on the sides of our vehicles and the IFP people saw us as part of the attack." However, the general stressed that the IFP had threatened before the arrival of the force on the East Rand that it would not be welcome. "They were prepared to create problems for us."

Ramushwana said any NPKF soldier who acted partially would be fired and confirmed that 1,000 soldiers had been dismissed—many for being absent without leave. It is understood that a large number of those dismissed were MK members.

The source said several SADF soldiers had their lives threatened and some had chosen to leave the force.

Freedom Front Signs Accord With Government, ANC

MB2304102394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Report by E van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria April 23 SAPA—An accord on Afrikaner self-determination, including the concept of a Volkstaat [homeland], was on Saturday [23 April] formally signed between negotiators of the Freedom Front, the government and the African National Congress. Present at the signing ceremony at the Union Buildings in Pretoria were Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen, ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki, and government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer. All three signatories to the accord hailed it as underlining the importance of peaceful negotiations to reach solutions and avoiding conflict.

Gen Viljoen said had it not been for the forum negotiating the accord, "major conflict might by now have erupted". It was also a demonstration of the desire to reconcile the two major indigenous groups. This was the beginning of a process which offered hope of peaceful co-existence. The FF [Freedom Front] had chosen the path of negotiation to avert senseless and futile violence.

Gen Viljoen called on Afrikaners to come out in support of his strategy to realise self-determination. ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki said the accord lay the basis for addressing Afrikaner self-determination. Alluding to the Conservative Party [CP], he added it was regretful that some still chose to stay outside the peaceful

democratic process. In the aftermath of the elections, the discussions would continue, he said. "This sends a message that there is no need to resist change through violence. We need to accommodate each other. This is another step to create a South Africa in which all citizens will feel they belong to one common whole. It is important that all of us commit ourselves to seek solutions through peaceful negotiations (rather) than by war," Mr Mbeki said.

Mr Roelf Meyer said the accord removed all the reasons the CP had advanced for not taking part in the elections. The accord provided for the debate on self-determination to carry on after the elections. The government believed a volkstaat was not viable, he added. "It remains an unrealisable idea because Afrikaners do not form the majority of the population in any region of the country," Mr Meyer said. The government and the National Party believed self-determination could be exercised in other ways and through other mechanisms than through a volkstaat with demarcated geographical boundaries, he said.

Responding to a question about the ANC sending out mixed messages on the "volkstaat" issue by Nelson Mandela saying there "will never be a volkstaat", Mr Mbeki said the ANC would not have been involved in nine months of negotiations on the accord if the organisation did not believe it necessary to discuss Afrikaner self-determination. No volkstaat had been presented as yet to approve or disapprove of, he said. However, the ANC would never accept an Afrikaner "volkstaat" where the objectives of non-racialism and democracy were subverted. The accord, he said, provided for the election results, non-racialism and the encouragement of peace to be taken into account. If the election results signified "substantial support" for a "volkstaat", it would not be the only criteria, Mr Mbeki said.

Gen Viljoen said he would regard "above 35 to 40 per cent" of the estimated 1.8-million-strong Afrikaner electorate as proven support, but the interpretation of "sufficient" support lay with the constitutional court.

Asked how the move would affect the National Party's support, Mr Meyer said "more than half of those people calling themselves Afrikaners don't want an own geographical area".

On the chances of the CP now joining the process, Gen Viljoen said CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg had insisted on 800,000 votes to be agreed on as "substantial support". In addition, Dr Hartzenberg sought agreement that the polling of 800,000 votes would guarantee an Afrikaner Volkstaat. If these demands were not met, the FF should withdraw from the elections. The CP also felt that participation in the polls would legitimise the elections, Gen Viljoen said. Nevertheless, the interim constitution's principle 34 provided for a volkstaat council to be established and the FF might also include experts of the Afrikaner Volksfront on the council.

Gen Viljoen said he was concerned about the far-rightwing's threats to destabilise the country and disrupt the elections. He said they should be "wisely" dealt with to avoid bloodshed. Their serious emotional commitment was not difficult for him to understand, he added. He called on them to rather join the FF's strategy and offered to negotiate, facilitate and mediate to avoid violence.

Further Details on Accord

MB2304124094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223
GMT 23 Apr 94

[Report by K Swart]

[Text] Pretoria April 23 SAPA—The accord on Afrikaner self-determination signed in Pretoria on Saturday [23 April] makes provision for a 20-member volkstaat [homeland] council to constitutionally pursue the establishment of a white homeland. The accord was signed at the Union Buildings by Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen, African National Congress National Chairman Thabo Mbeki and government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer.

Under the accord, constitutional provision is made for any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, "whether in a territorial entity or in any other recognised way". The final constitution may now give expression to any form of self-determination provided there is substantial proven support within the community for self-determination.

The accord constitutionally establishes a volkstaat council, which will gather and make available information regarding possible boundaries of the volkstaat, its powers and functions, and the constitutional relationship with government at national and regional level. The volkstaat council will be elected by members of parliament who support the establishment of a volkstaat.

The Freedom Front will invite the public to nominate candidates to the council. A short list of possible appointees will be drawn up by a panel. After formal hearings and interviews, 20 "experts in their fields" will be appointed as councillors.

The accord states the procedures in the constitution regarding the finalisation of present provincial boundaries should not be construed as precluding the establishment of the volkstaat.

A national advisory body attached to the volkstaat council could be established, consisting of 25 representatives elected by local communities supporting the ideal. If a volkstaat is realised, this body will represent the communities in a volksraad [national council] of the volkstaat.

Citizenship for people residing in a volkstaat will not be racially-based and shall be compatible with internationally-accepted norms.

The accord also provides for further negotiations on Afrikaner self-determination after the election. The possibility of local, regional and other forms of self-determination will be considered.

Support for the ideal of self-determination in a volkstaat will be indicated by the support gained in the election of parties with a mandate to pursue the realisation of a volkstaat. Electoral support should not only be measured nationally, but also by counting votes at provincial level.

Outline of Accord Published

MB2304142694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358
GMT 23 Apr 94

["Essence of the Accord on Afrikaner Self-Determination" signed by the Freedom Front, the ANC, and the South African Government/National Party; issued by the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Communication on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 23 April]

[Text] 1. Introduction

The accord must not be seen in isolation but in conjunction with Constitutional Principle XXXIV, Chapter 11a: Volkstaat [homeland] Council of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 200 of 1993, the unsigned memorandum of agreement between the ANC and the AVF [Afrikaner National Front], dated December 21 1993, the Guidelines for the deliberations of the Volkstaat Council, as well as the unmandated defining statement on the principle of self-determination.

2. The essence of this package is the following:

Constitutional provision is now made for any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, whether in a territorial entity or in any other recognised way.

The final constitution may now give expression to any particular form of self-determination provided there is substantial proven support within the community for such a form of self-determination.

A constitutional body, the Volkstaat Council consisting of 20 members is established. The Volkstaat Council shall serve as a constitutional mechanism to enable proponents of the volkstaat to constitutionally pursue the establishment of such a volkstaat.

The Volkstaat Council shall be competent to gather, process and make available information with regards to:

- possible boundaries,
- powers and functions,
- legislative, executive and other structures at national and provincial level, and
- any other matter directly relevant to the establishment of such a volkstaat.

To make feasibility and other relevant studies with regard to the above.

The Volkstaat Council is elected by members of Parliament who support the establishment of a volkstaat. The following procedure will be followed by the Freedom Front in the appointment of the said council:

- the public will be invited to nominate suitable candidates for appointment to the council.
- a short list of possible appointees will be drawn up by a panel.
- after formal hearings and interviews, twenty experts in their fields will be appointed as councillors.

The procedures provided for in the constitution with regard to the finalisation of present provincial boundaries shall not be construed as precluding the establishment of a volkstaat.

Proposals for self-determination of local communities through community councils or structures modelled along the lines of similar structures and processes in other parts of the world could be considered.

A national advisory body attached to the Volkstaat Council and constituted by twenty five representatives elected by local communities in the different provinces, supporting the ideal of self-determination in a volkstaat, could be established.

In the event of the realisation of a volkstaat, this body will represent the respective communities within the volksraad of such a volkstaat.

Citizenship intended for persons residing in a possible volkstaat will not be racially based and shall be compatible with internationally accepted norms.

The accord makes specific provision for the following:

The parties commit themselves to further negotiations also after the election to address the ideal of Afrikaner self-determination including the concept of a volkstaat.

The possibility of local and/or regional and other expressions of such self-determination will also be considered.

Support for the ideal of self-determination in a volkstaat will be indicated by the electoral support which parties with a specific mandate to pursue the realisation of a volkstaat will gain in the forthcoming election.

To facilitate the consideration of the volkstaat after the elections, electoral support should not only be measured nationally, but also by counting the provincial votes at the level of:

The electoral district; and the polling station as indicated by the parties.

The Volkstaatraad [Volkstaat Council] shall form such advisory bodies as it may determine.

The parties further undertake to discuss and reach agreement on matters such as stability in the agricultural

sector and indemnity as well as other outstanding issues which could include international mediation to help resolve these matters.

Text of Self-Determination Accord

MB2304203794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Accord on Afrikaner Self-Determination signed by the Freedom Front, the African National Congress, and the South African Government/National Party; issued by Ministry of Constitutional Development and Communication 23 April on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] Taking note: of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 200 of 1993 as amended; and

Taking note: of the unsigned memorandum of agreement between the African National Congress (ANC) and the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) [Afrikaner National Front], dated December 21, 1993; and

Taking note: of Constitutional Principle XXXIV, dealing with the issue of self-determination; and

Subsequent to the discussions between the delegations of the ANC, the AVF, the South African Government and eventually the Freedom Front (FF)

The parties represented by these delegations record the following agreement:

1. The parties agree to address, through a process of negotiations, the idea of Afrikaner self-determination, including the concept of a volkstaat [homeland].

2. The parties further agree that in the consideration of these matters, they shall not exclude the possibility of local and/or regional and other forms of expression of such self-determination.

3. They agree that their negotiations shall be guided by the need to be consistent with and shall be governed by the requirement to pay due consideration to Constitutional Principle XXXIV, other provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 200 of 1993 as amended, and that the parties take note of the memorandum of agreement, as referred to above. (The appendix to this accord contains copies of these documents perused by the delegations.)

3.1 Such consideration shall therefore include matters such as:

3.1.1 Substantial proven support for the idea of self-determination including the concept of a volkstaat;

3.1.2 the principles of democracy, non-racialism and fundamental rights; and

3.1.3 the promotion of peace and national reconciliation.

4. The parties further agree that in pursuit of 3.1.1 above, the support for the idea of self-determination in a volkstaat will be indicated by the electoral support which parties with a specific mandate to pursue the realisation of a volkstaat, will gain in the forthcoming election.

4.1 The parties also agree that, to facilitate the consideration of the idea of a volkstaat after the elections, such electoral support should be measured not only nationally, but also by counting the provincial votes at the level of:

4.1.1 the electoral district; and

4.1.2 where ever practical the polling stations as indicated by the parties to, and agreed to, by the Independent Electoral Commission.

5. The parties agree that the task of the Volkstaatraad [Volkstaat Council] shall be to investigate and report to the constitutional assembly and the commission on the provincial government on measures which can give effect to the idea of Afrikaner self-determination, including the concept of the volkstaat.

6. The parties further agree that the volkstaatraad shall form such advisory bodies as it may determine.

7. In addition to the issue of self-determination, the parties also undertake to discuss among themselves and reach agreement on matters relating to matters affecting stability in the agricultural sector and the impact of the process of transition on this sector, and also matters of stability including the issue of indemnity inasmuch as the matter has not been resolved.

8. The parties further agree that they will address all matters of concern to them through negotiations and that this shall not exclude the possibility of international mediation to help resolve such matters as may be in dispute and/or difficult to conclude.

8.1 The parties also agree that paragraph 8.0 shall not be read to mean that any of the deliberations of the constitutional assembly are subject to international mediation, unless the constitutional assembly duly amends the constitution to enable this to happen.

8.2 the parties also affirm that, where this accord refers to the South African Government, it refers to the South African Government which will rule South Africa until the April 1994-elections.

Signed by:

Genl Constand Viljoen leader: Freedom Front
Mr Thabo Mbeki national chairman: African National Congress

Mr Roelf Meyer minister of constitutional development and of communication on behalf of the government and the National Party

Witnessed by:
Prof Abraham Viljoen
Mr Jurgen Kogl

[Issued] April 23, 1994

Appendix

Chapter 1

Constitutional Principle XXXIV

1. This schedule and the recognition therein of the right of the South African people as a whole to self-determination, shall not be construed as precluding, within the framework of the said right, constitutional provision for a notion of the right to self-determination by any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, whether in a territorial entity within the republic or in any other recognised way.

2. The constitution may give expression to any particular form of self-determination provided there is substantial proven support within the community concerned for such a form of self-determination.

3. If a territorial entity referred to in paragraph 1 is established in terms of this constitution before the new constitutional text is adopted, the new constitution shall entrench the continuation of such territorial entity, including its structures, powers and functions.

Chapter 2

Chapter 11a: Volkstaat Council

Provision for establishment of a Volkstaat Council.
184a.

(1) The establishment of a Volkstaat Council is hereby authorised.

(2) The council shall consist of 20 members elected by members of Parliament who support the establishment of a volkstaat for those who want it.

(3) The council shall conduct its affairs according to rules made by the council.

Functions of council 184(b)

(1) The council shall serve as a constitutional mechanism to enable proponents of the idea of a volkstaat to constitutionally pursue the establishment of such a volkstaat, and shall for this purpose be competent

(a) To gather, process and make available information with regard to possible boundaries, powers and functions and legislative, executive and other structures of such a volkstaat, its suggested constitutional relationship with government at national and provincial level, and any other matter directly relevant to the establishment of such a volkstaat;

(b) To make feasibility and other relevant studies with regard to the matters referred to in paragraph (a);

(c) To submit representations and recommendations to the constitutional assembly and the commission on provincial government with regard to the possible establishment of a volkstaat and any matter in connection therewith; and

(d) To perform such other functions as may be prescribed by an act of Parliament.

(2) The procedures to be followed by the council in the performance of its functions under subsection (1), shall be prescribed by an act of Parliament.

(3) the procedures provided for in this constitution with regard to the finalisation of provincial boundaries, shall not be construed as precluding the establishment of such a volkstaat, and in the event of the acceptance of the concept of a volkstaat, alternative provision shall be made by an act of Parliament for the finalisation of the boundaries of any affected province or provinces.

Chapter 3

Memorandum of Agreement between the African National Congress and the Afrikaner Volksfront (unsigned - 21 December 1993)

The delegations of the African National Congress and the Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF] have met on numerous occasions to discuss matters arising from the political transition in South Africa.

1. These discussions have resulted in the following agreements of understanding:

1.1 Both parties are committed to the development of a non-racial democracy. They both accept that many Afrikaners also have a commitment to the ideal of self-determination in a volkstaat and that this ideal should be addressed expeditiously, without delaying the current process of transition.

Both parties reject any political suggestions which would embody racism and failed apartheid policies.

Proceeding from its perception of the balance of political forces, the AVF has been unambiguous in its rejection of communism as an acceptable political system.

1.2 Both parties believe that the objectives stated above are attainable, and that a suitable political solution can be found through a process of negotiations. The formulation of this solution demands commitment founded on a new vision for the future South Africa, supported by its leadership. Both parties seek constructive engagement in the constitutional process. This is a crucial commitment which will help in addressing the entrenched mistrust and antagonism which exists between the supporters of the Afrikaner Volksfont and the African National Congress.

1.3 Both parties recognise the danger of serious conflict between members of their respective constituencies, and the destructive impact such conflict would have on the

future development and property of South Africa. Furthermore, both parties have expressed their concern about the unstable social and political environment in the country, the unacceptable levels of political violence in particular regions, and the levels of crime and general crisis in the maintenance of law and order. All these matters, including the continuing spate of murders of farmers in rural areas, must be addressed collectively as a matter of urgency.

1.4 Though the two parties do not share a common position on the proposed schedule for the transitional process they have agreed that a strategic agreement, addressing matters of mutual concern, ought to be entered into. This will facilitate the implementation of the transitional process and the conduct of the elections on 27 April 1994.

2. Therefore, given the above mentioned concerns and considerations, the following agreements are now registered:

2.1 South Africa should be the home to all its inhabitants who share a common future, based on peaceful coexistence, economic interdependence and constitutional governance.

2.2 The two parties are determined to find an acceptable and sustainable accommodation for all in South Africa, bearing in mind the aspirations of the two parties, their constituencies, and other political formations in the country.

2.3 Recognising the role both parties can play in restoring peace and stability, they have agreed on the need to establish an inclusive security system as determined by the working group. The purpose of this will be to address all matters of security and stability. They further agree that similar structures could be established for agriculture and other relevant groupings.

2.4 They agree that the aspirations of many Afrikaners to govern themselves in their own territory should be addressed. Accordingly they agreed that a joint working group be established for this purpose, bearing in mind the call made by Dr Mandela, Dr Hartzenberg and General Viljoen for a solution which entrenches reconciliation, prevents conflict, and facilitates co-operation among all people. This working group should complete its task and report back to its principals by 20 January 1994.

The working group should examine, among others, the following issues:

- financial and economic viability of such a region and its monetary and fiscal relationship to the rest of the country;
- civil rights of Afrikaners outside the volkstaat;
- civil rights of non-Afrikaners inside the volkstaat;
- the nature of the relationship between the volkstaat and other local, regional and central government/administrative structures;

- the timetable and process of establishing such a volkstaat in the light of the existing transitional process; and
- the method of determining support on a geographical basis for the idea of a volkstaat.

Matters of mutual concern should be discussed and addressed in detail for the purpose of formulating recommendations and solutions.

2.5 The parties agreed, as part of this process, to send a joint delegation to Switzerland and Belgium to study how the political systems of these two countries work, and to determine whether aspects of these systems may be helpful in the resolution of the South African conflict.

2.6 The AVF, having accepted the ANC's good faith, has undertaken to actively discourage any action calculated to destabilise the transitional process. The culmination of this strategic agreement into a final settlement before the end of January 1994 will enable the AVF and its affiliates to consider participation in the transitional structures and process, as well as in the elections as scheduled to be held on 17 April 1994.

2.7 The ANC, having accepted the bona fides of the AVF, gives its commitment to promote agreements entered into with the AVF, including such constitutional and legislative agreements which may be required for their implementation.

2.8 Should any party to this agreement at any stage consider the whole or the specifics of the agreement to have been violated, an attempt at mutual conciliation will be made through the facilitators of the process before any unilateral action is taken.

2.9 It was decided that a meeting at leadership level will be convened as soon as possible with the view to:

- ratification of this agreement;
- deciding on the time frame for the above proposed actions, and on a way of achieving legitimacy;
- mandating and monitoring the task of the proposed working committee;
- public release of the strategic agreement; and
- deciding on ways of marketing these agreements, and publicly confirming all undertakings.

Chapter 4

Guidelines for the deliberations of the Volkstaat Council

The following guidelines for the deliberations of the Volkstaat Council were discussed by the delegations: self-determination:

The investigation of the different modes of self-determination and the concept of a volkstaat. This investigation will be reported to the constitutional assembly and the Commission on Provincial Government, including manners in which effect can be given to the different modes of self-determination.

The accommodation of demands for self-determination on a provincial basis, through sub-regional structures within a province as now sanctioned by the amendments to Section 160(3) of the constitution, should also be explored.

Proposals for self-determination of local communities through community councils or structures modelled along the lines of similar structures and processes in other parts of the world could be considered. Citizenship:

Any form of derived citizenship intended for persons residing in a possible volkstaat will not be racially based and shall be compatible with internationally accepted norms. Advisory bodies:

A national advisory body attached to the Volkstaat Council and constituted by twenty five representatives elected by local communities in the different provinces, supporting the ideal of self-determination in a volkstaat, could be established. In the event of the realisation of a concept of the volkstaat, this body will represent the respective communities within the volksraad of such a volkstaat.

Chapter 5

Unmandated defining statement on the principle of self-determination with reference to the central concept of self-determination used in the Memorandum of Agreements Constitutional Principle XXXIV and the accord.

The delegations at this stage suffice with the following defining statement, although unmandated:

1. The concept shall in no way be construed as to give support to those fatal racist ideologies of the Twentieth Century that was based on chauvinistic excessive escalation of identities or even ethnocentrism which bred discrimination, racism and prejudices which on their part brought war, misery and death to many.

Legitimate self-determination instead should be consonant with and indeed flows from the concept of fundamental rights and the constitutional state.

2. The concept of self-determination we therefore could endorse is the universally accepted one that has been expressed in the Charter of the United Nations which serves the purpose of peaceful co-operation between peoples on the basis of mutual respect and recognition of fundamental freedom and basic human rights for all.

3. The legitimate concept of self-determination to us relates to the expressed desire of a substantial community or a people, who has attained through the prolonged experience of a common history, language, culture and often also of land, a sense of cohesion and belonging that universally constitutes the sense of nationhood.

The concept therefore relates to the need expressed by such a community or people to determine its own

destiny and to exercise the right to decide policy and practise with regard to political, constitutional, economic, social, religious and educational matters in a way that is consistent with the peculiar expectations and value systems of such people.

4. We have assumed that the desire for the exercise of self-determination with such a people must be a popular demand beyond reasonable doubt, a fact which may require substantial proven support through an agreed democratic process.

5. Self-determination within a complex pluralistic society based on inclusive democracy has to be negotiated and implemented with due regard to the rights of other citizens sharing the same territory on a permanent basis. Wider democratic processes must also be recognised.

A balance should be negotiated between the desire of such a people for self-determination and the ideal of peaceful wellbeing of the larger whole of society.

Self-determination will serve the purpose of building the state and not cause the dislocation of the state. It should facilitate peace and not cause conflict.

6. At the same time self-determination for a people constituting a minority should be considered with due regard to and in full recognition of the legitimate expressed expectations of such a people so as to avoid a type of majority domination that may in itself cause conflict or even the disintegration of the state.

7. In our considerations we have recognised various modes of self-determination. It may involve the negotiation of a territorial entity which may have various degrees of autonomy. This may be augmented by constitutional devices securing various degrees of autonomy over the specific affairs of that community at one or more of the levels of government. We have agreed that the principle of self-determination could be negotiated and applied to suit the demands of each unique situation.

8. The introduction of any form of self-determination through negotiations will need to be accompanied by extensive public information and a raised level of trust.

Meyer Comments on Accord

*MB2304170094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328
GMT 23 Apr 94*

[Statement issued by Minister of Constitutional Development and of Communication R.P. Meyer on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 23 April]

[Text] The accord on Afrikaner selfdetermination which was signed by the Freedom Front, the ANC and the government, is the result of months of negotiations. In this process the government took an active part with great dedication. An [words indistinct] constitutional

settlement has now been reached which offers the constitutional opportunity to the Freedom Front for continuing negotiations on the question of selfdetermination, even after the elections. The government has gone out of its way to make this settlement possible, also by amending the 1993 Constitution to ensure a constitutional principle on selfdetermination and a mechanism for continuing negotiations.

Therefore no logical or sensible ground for parties like the CP [Conservative Party] to stay outside the constitutional dispensation and not participating in the elections, still exists.

The government does not, however, wish to create the impression that either it or the NP [National Party] is in favour of the creation of an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] by their participation in this facilitation process. It remains an unrealisable idea because Afrikaners do not form a majority of the population in any region of the country. It is and will continue to be the viewpoint of the government and NP that selfdetermination could be exercised in other ways and through other mechanisms than a volkstaat with demarcated geographical boundaries. This viewpoint is in accordance with international trends. Other forms of selfdetermination can be achieved within a federal dispensation through the devolution of power to specific communities.

[Issued] Pretoria 23 April 1994

CP Leader Hartzenburg Comments

*MB2304193094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823
GMT 23 Apr 94*

[Report by R. Banda]

[Text] Pretoria April 23 SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said the accord on Afrikaner self-determination signed earlier on Saturday [23 April] furthers only the interests of the ANC and SA Communist Party [SACP]. The accord was signed by negotiators of the Freedom Front, the government and the African National Congress.

Dr Hartzenberg said in a statement ANC leader Nelson Mandela had already made it clear that he was not interested in the creation of a volkstaat [homeland]. "It is very clear that the ANC and the SACP will win the election, and this will place them in a stronger position, since they have given no real undertakings in regard to a volkstaat in terms of the definition as set out by the Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] and the CP," he said.

"In these circumstances, even this accord offers no possibility of the Boere Afrikanervolk [Boer Afrikaner people] to obtain their full self-determination and independence."

Dr Hartzenberg said the "accord, taking part in the election and being part of the new Parliament will not enable the freedom front to achieve the freedom of the Afrikanervolk".

AWB Rejects Accord

MB2404204094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829
GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] Ventersdorp April 24 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] has rejected the accord on Afrikaner self-determination. "The AWB rejects the pathetic little sham masquerading as 'a historic agreement' signed between the Freedom Front [FF], African National Congress and the National Party," the AWB's Executive Council said in Ventersdorp in the north-eastern Transvaal on Sunday [24 April].

The accord, signed in Pretoria on Saturday, makes provision for a 20-member volkstaat [homeland] council to constitutionally pursue the establishment of a white homeland.

FF leader General Constand Viljoen had "reached new depths in political naivety and plain duplicity by announcing this agreement as a breakthrough and virtually regarding it as an acceptance of a volkstaat by the African National Congress," the AWB said.

"The ANC leadership has said repeatedly a volkstaat is not acceptable, and Gen Viljoen himself has gone so far as to state there is no 'instant volkstaat' and that in such a state 'non-citizens' or non-Afrikaners would also be involved in governing and direction of the state.

"How can this be the self-determination for which he says he stands?"

The volkstaat meant nothing, the AWB said.

"Gen Viljoen knows it. The FF is in the election for no other purpose than to try and cash in for their own financial benefit."

IEC Publishes National Assembly Voting List

MB2104133294 Johannesburg THE STAR (IEC Supplement) in English 21 Apr 94 pp 2-3

[List of National Assembly candidates issued by the Independent Electoral Commission, IEC; supplement also published in BUSINESS DAY and SOWETAN]

[Text]

Africa Muslim Party 1. Ismail Sooliman, Imitiaz 2. Seedat, Moosa Bayat Sullaman 4. [as published] Mokeke, Constance Lindiwe 5. Naljaar, Thaffler 6. Seedat, Laila 7. Mansoor, Ismail Ebrahim 8. Abdullatief, Mogamat Rashaad 9. Abdurnouf, Abobaka 10. Abdulla, Imitiaz Mahooddeen 11. Hartley, Khamahl 12. Hasslem, Waffie 13. Essa, Joosub Omar

African Christian Democratic Party 1. Meshoe, Kenneth Raselabe Joseph 2. Green, Louis Michael 3. Van der Westhuizen Johan Lukas 4. Mitchell, Richard 5. Ramaselele, Shiko Joseph 6. Louis, Michael 7. Kapeni, Daniel 8. Fakude, Hosea Alex Sandanezwe 9. Sampson, David Eric 10. Addison, Nicholas Peter 11. Le Roux, Zacharias Petrus 13. [as published] Reddy, Kistappa 14. Conway, Lynn Patrick 15. Mkhasebe, Thabile Judith 16. Riddle, David Hylton 17. Mlonzi, Lennox Lindelo 18. Swart, Wessel Johannes 19. Arendse, Melvyn Christian 20. Schroeder, John Patrick 21. Magongo Morongwa Cordelia Cynthia 22. Mbanjwa, Siphwe Robert 23. Mahlalela, Makhwashane Joel 24. Pillay, Cyril Shunmugam 25. Uys, Francis 26. Robbertze, Gert Johannes Benjamin 27. Graaff, Samuel James 28. Segotile, Thabo Philemon 29. Foley, Patrick Norman 30. Diamo, Dumisani Antony 31. Janse van Vuuren, Cornelis Johannes Coertze 32. Sandenbergh, Hercules Alexander 33. Mahlaba, Khathazile Kate 34. Dye, Raymond Douglas 35. Court, Brian Vaisey 36. Egleton, Derek Mervyn 37. Melville, Neville John 38. Van der Merwe, Pieter Willem Adrian 39. De Villiers, Hendrik Carl 40. Robinson, Drummond 41. Schachat, Julia 42. Weber, Johan Walter 43. Fourie, Samuel 44. Johnson, Kevin Clive 45. Moloi, Drummond Jerry 46. Zondi, Gabriel Jabulani 47. Swart, Pieter Barend 48. Motloli, Joy Hope Mabatho 49. Mthembu, Francis Shaka 50. Kritzinger, Louis Melius 51. Nkuna, Bob Douglas 52. Brink, Martin Justinus 53. Qunta, De Villiers Ndaba 54. Meyer, Aren 55. Iye, Anthony George 56. Dlungelo, Nompumelelo Gwyneth 57. Goddard, Trevor Leslie 58. Van der Westhuizen, Pieter Hendrik 59. Currie, Desmond David 60. Dick, Quinton John 61. Mofokeng, Thomas 62. Pienaar, Andries Daniel Faber 63. Mokoena, Alois Phaladi 64. De Freitas, Joaquim Augusto 65. Meyer, Francois Cornelius 66. Lubbe, Benjamin Gerhardus 67. Neethling, Christiaan Troskie 68. Sikweyiya, Zithobile Meekly 69. Hodgetts, Lawrence Peter 70. Missing, George Maitland 71. Audagnotti, Ryan 72. Liebenbergandries, Matthys 73. Mackenzie, Lorette 74. Majozi, Sibongiseni Ezrome 75. Plantjies, Errol Patrick 76. Beukes, Johannes 77. Van der Merwe, Maureen 78. Barrett, Derrick Brian 79. De Villiers, Pieter Jacob 80. Windvogel, Cornelius Samuel 81. Johannes, Martin 82. Dodds, Trevor Robert 83. Willmot, Allen Vernon 84. Van Straten, Petrus Francois 85. Backhouse, Peter Michael 86. James, Patrick Richard 87. Nakano, Mogamberg 88. Maphanga, Kholiwe Rose 89. Holmes, Peter 90. Ngwenya, Magoba Abel 91. Naidoo, Bob Daniel 92. Van der Merwe, Jan Hendrik 93. Buchan, Arthur Graeme 94. Swemm, Sergio Megan 95. Bradder, Ross Alan 96. Kingsley, Willie Ludwig 97. Louis, Alan 98. Du Plessis, Daniel Jacobus 99. Warren-Smith, Jeffrey Lyster 100. Fourie, Willem Stephanus 101. Pontac, Jacobus Frans 102. Baartman, Stephen Bernard 103. Buchner, Susana Isabella 104. Riddle, David Hylton 105. Windvogel, Kenneth 106. Knox, Louise Myrtle 107. Barker, Jennife 108. Barnard, Johan Hendrik 109. Stander, Ralph 110.

Julies, Lynn Mare 111. Glisson, Gillian Mary 112. Galsford, Albert Oswald Edgar 113. Rudolph, Eldin Gavin 114. Wolluterm, Martin Warden 115. Van den Berg, Jacobus Johannes 116. Thompson, Patricia Leslie 117. Kruger, Anton 118. Dodkins, Charles Murray 119. Kleinsmith, Derick Don 120. Phipson, John Sydney 121. Chevers, Michael Norman 122. Matshoba, Fikile 123. Mkhwanazi, Samuel 124. Du Plessis, Gideon Jacobus 125. Stone, Gavin Julian 126. Stempfle, Martha Maria 127. Mpungose, Bongumenzi Emmenuel 128. Anderson, Harvey Maxwell 129. Conradie, Jacobus Lodewicus 130. Buchan, Arthur Graeme 131. Cuff, Bradley Denis 132. Harty, Michael Noel 133. Templeton, Basil William 134. Harrison, William Ralph 135. Smit, Petrus Jacobus 136. Visser, Dirk Daniel 137. Winkel, Gerald Jacobus 138. Hidden, Michael John 139. Jansen van Rensburg, Jan Harm 140. Roelofse, Cornelis Johannes 141. Jacobs, James Basil 143. [as published] Basson, Phillip Fortuin 144. Scott-Donelan, Leander David 145. Green, Clifford Henry 146. Lubbe, Johannes Petrus Stefanus 147. Heystek, Lynda Gay 148. Olivier, Andre Ernest

African Democratic Movement

1. Gqozo, Oupa Joshua 2. Pita, Siphiso Silence 3. Mc Naught, Allan David 4. Gobingca, Nkosekaya 5. Allen, Joan 6. Taba, Mthetho Morris 7. Lutchmea, Kistensamy 8. Maepa, Simon 9. Vanschalkwyk, Thabo Alfred 10. Motaung, Sanna 11. Ngcofe, Mteteleli Richard 12. Jacobs, Phindiso Petrus 13. Harrop, Cedric Arthur 14. Qaba, Mbabezi Leophas 15. Zibi, Wellington 16. Mati, Vuyisile William 17. George, Mpati David 18. Khehle, Vakunjani Paulos 19. Mkrola, Ntsali Job 20. Hule, Nolwandle Beatrice 21. Xabanisa, Nolutando Patricia 23. [as published] Brukwe, Mpumelelo Edward 24. Sitelele, Thousand 26. [as published] File, Nomathemba Rosie 28. [as published] Manyatela, Zandisile Bryce 29. Gaxa, Nothekami Ruth 31. [as published] Ziwile, Yekile Patrick 32. Nohana, Mpangeli 33. Rantsane, Motebang Elliot 35. [as published] Bhengile, Mpandlana Samson [no number preceding name as published] Njamela, Sikhumbuzo Wilford 36. Qalinge, Malungelo Wilberforce 37. Magqaza, Nontutuzelo Florence 38. Mvula, Jamani Matutsu 39. Siwa, Tobeka Cedar 41. [as published] Ncapai, Besuthu Hobson 42. Mhlambiso, Mohleli Prince 43. Mbuyazwa, Nomtandaso Elizabeth 44. Nyingwashe, Mtunzi Solomon 45. Dazela, Maluse Shepherd 46. Tyali, Mzimasi 48. [as published] Landingwe, Teyiji Hazel 49. Dastile, Tozamile Wilson 50. Wababa, Maxwell Mafu 51. Dyan-tyi, Kwendana Wilson 52. Maswana, Monwabiso Clyde 53. Nettam, Joyce Mildred 54. Gububele, Mncedisi 55. Mrwebe, Nonkululeko Eugenia 56. Potts, Jean 57. Vale, Colin Alfred 58. Nilsson, Barry Andrew 59. Mann, Roderick George 60. Johnson, Brian Howard 61. Masuku, Nondima Rosy 62. Naidoo, Loganathan 64. [as published] Potts, Howard 66. [as published] Schroeder, Leonard George 67. Damonse, Patricia Belinda 68. Jansen, Van Vuuren Henry Arthur 69. Van Reenen, Robert Andrew 70. Alberts, Domingo 71. Sithunzi, Kromcephe 72. Peters, Bernice Deborah 73. Roets, Johannes Nicolaas Jacobus 74. Skhanqu, Mzoliswa 76. [as published] Van Wyk, Willem 77. October, Mildred

Simonia 78. Rodgers, John 79. Sullivan, Edward Cyprus 80. Sana, Mimie George 81. Boom, Lulu Lydia 82. Nkokazi, Ndleleni Justice 83. Adams, Gert 84. Herbert, Daniel 85. Buswana, Addison Zacharia 86. Kama, Elliot 88. [as published] Schroeder, Kevin Anthony 89. Peters, Benedict Joseph 90. Solomons, Amanda 91. Alberts, Margeret 92. Damonse, John Jacobus 94. [as published] Christians, Susan 95. Dodi, Sizakele Milton 96. October, Roderick Davon 97. Sonjani, Zukiswa Patricia 99. [as published] Baatjes, John Jacob 100. Van Willing, Anna 101. Engelbrecht, Paul 102. Christians, Peter 103. Feinhauer, Cecil John 105. [as published] Berghoff, Beverley Laura 106. Seldon, Timothy 107. Mentoer, Allistar Gordon 108. Mentoer, Reginia Marlene 109. Majola, Nontozakhe Sinnah 110. Madolo, Dlammbula Frans 112. [as published] Jika, Rabanyana Arnold 113. Nandise, Lalisile Klaas 114. Ndonga, Manana Christina 115. Mpinga, Sisana Merriam 116. Maseti, Nonguye Emily 117. Lenka, Mpoetsi Macia 119. [as published] Thamela, Nalete William 120. Jeje, Majoni 121. Makatise, Moeletsi Percy 122. Maseti, Nonguye Emily 123. Mjika, Moni Wilson 124. Ngququ, Vuyelwa Evelyn 125. Khokutle, Nkhomotseng Edith 126. Mani, Phumzile Armstrong 127. Tyalana, Nozililo Cynthia 128. Mgoqi, Richard Sandi 129. Nguqu, Simanga Jacob 130. Mphephuka, Nontozile Sophie 131. Mthephuka, Mzesaze Thomas 132. Mgoqi Rebecca Morwaledi

African Moderates Congress Party 1. Phiri, Marvin Kabambe Chagunda 2. Du Plessis, Charmaine 3. Odendaal, Samuel Daniel Hermanus 5. [as published] Mansvelt, Nicolaas Wilhelm 6. Van Rensburg, Johannes 7. Tresidder, Athol John 9. [as published] Van Rensburg, Petru 10. Wilmot, Anthony Graeme Linford 11. Jordaan, Anton John 12. Moodley, Ronnie 14. [as published] Traill, Michael Drummond 15. Phiri, Chrispin Jabulani 16. Jordaan, Mariet Magdaleen 17. Nobrega, Gualberto Jose Agrela 18. Moodley, Poornathavie 19. Jerome, John Arthur 20. Murudu, Ngwako Justice 21. Van Niekerk, Elsabe 22. Kotze, Olga 23. Louw, Charles Hayden 24. Brand, Hendrik Gideon 25. Jordaan, Susanna Johanna 26. Le Grange, Ferdinand Andries 27. Tipper, Kathleen Ann 28. Fitzgerald, Maria Magdalene 29. Nel, Danita 30. Kotze, Antonie Abraham 31. Crampton, Alan Graham 32. Jameson, David Nicholas 33. Gravett, Doris Christina Wilhelmina 34. Wiseman, Robert Charles 35. Smith, Lorraine Myrtle Susan 36. Roos, Nicolaas Jacobus 37. Jordaan, Leonard Haasbroek 38. Van Rensburg, Johanna Cornelia 39. Jardim, Shane 40. Bell, Glynnis 41. Smith, Brad Flanders 42. Hendley Stephanie Elizabeth 43. Van Acker, Maria Del Carmen 44. Roetz, Etienne 45. Leisegang, Hans Kristian 46. Hooijberg, Andre Theun 47. Tresidder, Doris Mary 48. Louw, James Haig 50. [as published] Van Rensburg, Jacobus 52. [as published] Botha, Louise Antoinette 53. Jordaan, Jan Marius 54. Coetzer, Marthinus 55. Frandsen, Hendrik Jensen 56. Du Preez, Andre John 57. Butjie, Alpheus Rakhadji 58. Hutton, Peter 59. Van Wyk, Markus 60. Strydom, Petrus Johannes 61. Davidson, Sharon 62. Van der Merwe, Glen Adrian 63. Van der Haar, Lorraine Patricia 64. Nel, Malanie Lynette 65. Jeffery, Caroline Beryl 66. Jones, David Michael 67. Theron, Talitha Cumi 68. Botha, Sonja 70. [as published] Du Plessis, Andre Pieter 71. Robertson, Elsie Susannah 72. James, Robert Stuart 74. [as published] Richardson, Johanna Christophora 75. Diamond, Victoria 76. Ingram, Linda 77. Ingram, Pieter Willem 78. Du Plessis, Jean 79. Du Plessis, Andre Pieter 80. Du Plessis, Dorothea Petronella 81. Tarboton, Antony Vaughan 84. [as published] Sigamoney, Tholsie 86. [no published] Allie, Moganavalli 87. Rossouw, Cornelia Petronella 88. Pitt, Deborah Janet 89. Van Wyk, Theunis Petrus Jeremiah 90. Scholtz, Riana Hendrina Johanna 91. Goosen, Ronel 92. Van Wyk, Sophia Elizabeth 93. Verdonck, Louise Maria 94. Wood, Shelley 95. Pretorius Anna Maria Jacoba 96. Roux Johanna Elizabeth 97. Massey-Hicks Karen 98. Scholtz, And'ies 99. Van Eeden, Stephanus Hendrik 100. Jacobs, Johanette 101. Theron, Karin 102. Markgraaff, Hendrik Frederik Johannes 103. Campbell, Jeanette Ann 104. Frame, Hazel Pam 105. Holmes, Melissa Anne 107. [as published] Darling, John Turner 108. Morgan, Mildred Jane 109. Daniel, Colleen 110. Joubert, Annalie 112. [as published] Stockton, Eileen Louisa 113. Van der Schyff, Anna Susanna 114. Collopen, Molly 115. Louber, Keenan 116. Jourbert, Mark Anthony 117. Purchase, Denise 118. Krugel, Kim Cherie 119. Lloyd, Robert Gordon Rocheforte 120. Marius, Maria Dorothea 121. Van Dyk, Pieter Jacobus 122. Grobler, Elsabe Embrentia 123. Strydom, Philippus Lodewicus 124. Grobler, Gerhardus 125. Heins, Anna-Marie 126. Van Rensburg, Renier 127. Nell, Jaco 128. Grobler, Corlette 129. Van Rensburg, Hendrikus 130. Mostert, Andre Gerard 131. Snyman, Wilanda 132. Holland,

Marita Christina 133. Van Staden, Johannes Petrus 134. Jacobs, Maria Louisa Cornelia 135. Dreyer, Marlinda Magdalena 136. Grundlingh 137. Visagie, Elizabeth Margaretha 138. Van Gass, Anton 139. Hepburn, Andrew Robertson 140. Russell, Roy James 141. Odendaal, Thernia 142. Brand, Werner 143. Dreyer, Etienne Gilfillan 144. Nobrega, Audrey Christine 145. Westra, Arjan Nicolaas 146. Wilmot, Cecelia Jean 147. Van Zyl, Winando Petruco Cornaldo 149. [as published] Spilkin, Lionel David 151. [as published] Tresidder, Donald 152. Damerell-Moss, Beatrice Mary 153. Roos, Catharina Elizabeth 154. Moore, Daniel 155. Tresidder, Jennifer Harriet 156. Van der Meer, David Cornelis 157. Khuzwayo, Albert Bongani 159. [as published] Malan, Henry Jacques 160. Phylfer, Leslie Martin 161. Crafford, Gabriel 162. Van Aswegen, Karen 163. Greyvensteyn, Ronel 164. Greyvensteyn, Ludwig Hendrik Jacobus 165. Van Eeden, Johan Herman 166. Van der Walt, Wilhelmus Marius [no number 167] 168. Deyzel Weynand, Johannes 169. Duvenage, Nicolaas 170. Nel, Jeannine 171. Scholtz, Michael Anton 172. Jordaan, Maryna Priscilla 173. Nicholson, Brian Alexander 174. Webber, Dana Elizabeth 175. Wilson, Andrew Herbert 176. De Coning, Pamela Joy 177. Jantjies, Hendrik 178. Olivier, Nicolette 179. Wasserman, Suzette Verna 180. Jacobs, Leon Eugene 181. Poone, Malebanta Paulina 183. [as published] Beck, Paul Kenneth Anthony 184. Van Tonder, Michelle 185. Roos, Jacqueline 186. Wolff, Johanna Jacoba 187. Du Plessis, Casper Jan Hendrik 188. De Blocq van Scheltinga, Barry Gordon 189. De Blocq van Scheltinga, Jacqueline Carol 190. De Kock, Rene 191. Hendriks, Chantal 192. Mc Intyre, Magdalena Margaretha 193. Coetzer, Christina Adriana 194. Van Wielligh, Karen Lou Anne 195. Zwarts, Alida

African National Congress

1. Mandela, Nelson Rolihlahla 2. Ramaphosa, Cyril 3. Mbeki, Thabo Mvuyelwa 4. Slovo, Joseph 5. Jordan, Pallo 6. Naidoo, Jayaseelan 7. Kathrada, Ahmed Mohamed 8. Kasrils, Ronald 9. Mufamadi, Fholisani Sydney 10. Sisulu, Nontsikelelo Albertina 11. Botha, Tozamile 12. Tshwete, Stephen Vukile 13. Holomisa, Bantubonke Harrington 14. Radebe, Jeffrey Thamsanqa 15. Omar, Abdulah Mohamed 16. Maharaj, Sathyan-dranath Ragunan 17. Mayekiso, Jongizizwe Moses 18. Dlamini, Christopher 19. Manuel, Trevor Andrew 20. Skweyiya, Sidney Themba 21. Shope, Ntiti Gertrude 22. Asmal, Abdul Kader 23. Modise, Johannes 24. Stofile Makhakesi Arnold 25. Moosa, Mohammed Valli 26. Sigcau, Stella 27. Mokaba, Peter Ramoshoang 28. Nkadimeng, John Kgoana 29. Pahad, Essop Goolam 30. Suttner, Raymond Sorrel 31. Mandela, Nomzamo Winnie 32. Mboweni, Tito Titus 33. Mtintso, Thenjiwe Ethel 34. Kgotsile, Baleka 35. Nzimande, Bonginkosi Emmanuel 36. Mompoti, Ruth Segomotsi 37. Pahad, Aziz Goolam Hoosein 38. Maduna, Penuell Mpapa 39. Nair, Billy 40. Myakayaka, Yvette Lillian 41. Dexter, Phillip David 42. Mahlangu, Senzangakhona James 43. Mkhathswa, Smangalis 44. Nzo, Alfred Baphethuxolo 45. Erwin, Alexander 46. Rockman, Gregory 47. Marcus, Gill 48. Van Eck, Jan 49. Mkhwanazi, Thandi Ruth 50. Mdladlana, Membathisi Mphumzi Shepherd 51. Zuma, Nkosazana Clarice 52. Mapisa Nosiviwe Nolutando 53.

Van den Heever, Randall Paul Zachariah 54. Ginwala, Frene Noshir 55. Nhlanhla, Joseph Mbuku 56. Golding, Marcell Jonathan Anthony 57. Gordhan, Pravin Jamnadas 58. Sisulu, Max Vuyisile 59. Macozoma, Sakumzi Justice 60. Yengeni, Tony Sithembiso 61. Moleketi, Geraldine Joslyn 62. Schreiner, Jennifer Ann 63. September, Reginald Kenneth 64. Holomisa, Sango Patekile 65. Nkobi, Thomas Titus 66. Mabandla, Brigitte Sylvia 67. Dalling, David John 69. [as published] Mlangeni, Andrew 70. Ebrahim, Ebrahim Ismail 71. Tambo, Adelaide Frances Matlala 72. Hogan, Barbara Anne 73. Bengu, Sibusiso Mandlenkosi Emmanuel 74. Molekane Rapulane Sydney 75. Mosunkutu, Elias 76. Routledge, Nozipwe Charlotte 77. Ramodike, Mogoboya Nelson 78. Momberg, Jan Hendrik 79. Zulu, Mcwaryseni Israel 80. Nyembe, Nomzansi Dorothy 81. Hanekom, Derek Andre 82. Goniwe, Terence 83. Verwoerd, Melanie 84. Nkondo, Sankie Dolly 85. Naidoo, Pregaluxmi 86. Ngwenya, Makwena Lydia 87. Gcina, Cikizwa Ivy 88. Gandhi, Ela 89. Mashamba, Happy Joyce 90. Mlambo, Phumzile Gloria 91. Kuzwayo, Nnoseng Ellen Kate 92. Kota, Zoliswa Albertina 93. Sisulu, Lindiwe 94. Adam, Firoza 95. Mabuza, Lindiwe 96. Loots, Hermanus Gabriel 97. Bunting, Brian Percy 98. Hendrickse, Peter Alroy Charles 99. Gumede, Archibald Jacob 100. Booie, Mnyamezeli Shadrack 101. Lekgoro, Mpetjane Kgaogelo 102. Peters, Elizabeth Dipuo 103. Copelyn, John Anthony 104. Zitha, Mangisi Cephas 105. Shope, Ntombi Regan 106. Serote, Mongane Wally 107. Richards, Ismail 108. Msane, Angela Thokozile 109. Moeti, Samuel Edwin 110. Nkosi, Duma Moses 111. Ferguson, Jennifer 112. Mahlangu, Ndaweni Johannes 113. Mahlangu, Mninwa Johannes 114. Shilubana, Tinyiko Phillia 115. Nxumalo, Samuel Dickenson Weller 116. Rowland, William Peter 117. Majola, Nozuko Temperance 118. Makwetla, Sampson Phathakge 119. Nhleko, Nkosinathi Phiwayinkosi 120. Njobe, Makhosazana Abigail Alicia 121. Ripinga Simeon Selby 122. Maseko, Themba Mveli James 123. Xingwana, Lulama Mary Theresa 124. Landers Luwellyn Tyrone 125. Hofmeyer, William Andrew 126. Jele, Khiphusizi Josiah 127. Piliso, Mcpherson Languin Mziwandile 128. Selebi, Jacob Sello 129. Sangweni, Stanislaus Skhumbuzo 130. Fazi, Mutile Henry 131. Gumede, Donald Mlindwa 132. Madikizela, Prince 133. Tsenoli, Solomon Lechesa 134. Solomon, Gassan 135. Ndou, Ratshivhanda Samson 136. Rantho, Mamodupi Maria 137. Abrahams, Lizzie Adriana 138. Dlamini, Bathabile Olive 139. Mkhize, Bhokozakhe Robert 140. Moolla, Moosa Mohamed 141. Van der Merwe, Susan Comber 142. Ndou, Jeremiah Aswindini 143. Ntaya, Jillian Nomancube 144. Hofmeyer, Beatrix Henriette 145. Oliphant, Reginald 146. Mpehle, Mthuthuzeli 147. Sigwela, Ezra Mvuyisi 148. Du Toit, Dirk Cornelis 149. Mlonyeni, Monwabisi Maxwell 150. Baloyi, Sponono Francina 151. Langa, Nomatshayina Elizabeth 152. Lockey, Desmond 153. Mahomed, Farida 154. Mushwana, Charlie Edgar 157. [as published] Mohale, Maite Emily 158. Marivate, Cornelius Tennyson Daniel 159. Mtsweni, Nomsa Sanny 160. Mavimbela, Wellington Vusumuzi 161. Balfour, Bryce Mathemba 162. Mseleku,

Tsanqa Dennis 164. [as published] Masemola, Nathaniel Mashilo 165. Benjamin, Jean 166. Bloem, Dennis Victor 168. [as published] Mzaidume, Dolly Xoliswa 170. [as published] Williams, Noel John 172. [as published] Rustomjee, Khorshed 173. Sekgobela, Cynthia Nompumeleco 174. Marasha, Mandisa Dona 175. Seoka, Beauty 176. Lengisi, Amos Lungaphi 177. Nda-wonde, David Grant 178. Olver, Crispian Garth 180. [as published] Moodley, Mohambry 184. [as published] Blose, Happy Mamlili 185. Mbongwa, Sibusiso Robert 186. Mahlangu, Gwendoline Lindiwe 188. [as published] Makhaye, Dumisani Henry 192. [as published] Peires, Jeffrey Brian 194. [as published] Ginindza, Mbalekelwa Elias Nicodemus 195. Mabude, Mzolisisi 196. Nthai, Seth Azwihangwisi 197. Ainslie, Arthur Roy 199. [as published] Diba, Vincent Vuyisile

Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party

1. De Beer, Zacharias Johannes 2. Leon, Anthony James 3. Smuts, Mudene 4. Eglin, Colin Wells 5. Jordaan, Jacobus Adriaan 6. Mnisi, William Fette 7. Moorcroft, Errol Knott 8. Andrew, Kenneth Michael 9. Gibson, Douglas Harvey Monro 10. April, Christian Jeffrey 11. Fuchs, Lester 12. Soal, Peter George 13. Rajab, Mahmoud 14. Hulley, Roger Re 15. Botha, Celia-Sandra 16. Botha, Andries Johannes 17. Selfe, Trevor James 18. Curry, David Michael George 19. Lorimer, Rupert John 20. Verveen, Solomon Hardy 21. McIntosh, Graham Brian Douglas 22. Burnett, Hilda 23. Phoofofo, Tsapo Etienne 24. Webber, Marleen 25. Singh, Aumsensingh 26. Ntsane, Ntsane Stephen 27. Padiachy, Neville Johannes 28. McIntosh, Susanna 29. Mhlana, Clement 30. Hlahlamatsobane, Johannes 31. Kirkpatrick, Anne 32. Henderson, Thelma Muriel 33. Barnard, Peter Raymond 34. Hofmeyr, Erica 35. Christmas, Douglas Roland 36. Reddy, Subramani 37. Gani, Siekeder 38. Meiring, Margaretha Olivia Rykie 39. Mathiesen, Marion Jill Brereton 40. Norodien, Mulla Allie 41. Maart, Joseph Leslie 42. Koopman, Jacobus Albert 43. Singh, Choolwathie 44. Jacobs, Rosemary Eleanor 45. Oliphant, Koos 46. Parbhoo, Remola 47. Ranjithji, Madhanjith 48. Booysen, Peter de Villiers 49. Williams, Marcelle Patrick 50. Khan, Nizam Ebrahim 51. Jayanathan, Soobramoney 52. Pretorius, Roelof Johannes 53. Hodson, Denis Henry 54. Schoeman, Andre Louis 55. Cottrell, Stella Natalie 56. Azevedo, Joao Lourenco Neves 57. Noero, Gillian Lorna 58. Borman, Leo 59. Malherbe, Paul Nel 60. Napier, Peter Thomas Charles 61. Coulson, Denzil Craig 62. Arends, Dudley Franklin 63. Wilson, David Charles 64. Rapatla, Mosima Maria 65. Moshodi, Alexis Thabiso 66. Da Camara, Manuel Lima 67. De Klerk, Vivian Anne 68. Gonggrypharmen, Johannes 69. Stockill, Judith Joan 70. D'Oliveira, Oliff Roger 71. Hojem, Johan Warwick Blackwood 72. Hart, Yvonne Mary 73. Phochana, Sekgota Lincoln Anthony 74. Engelbrecht, Adriaan Herman 75. Steenkamp, Margaret Sarah 76. Roos, Christine Wendy 77. Nel, Ferreira Michael 78. Reddy, Cecil John Michael 79. Klein, Danielle Claire 80. Van der Merwe, Roux 81. Moya, Joseph Mokginya 82. Phitidis, Maria 83. Pressly,

George Nevil 84. Kiwit, Abel 85. Davenport, Thomas Rodney Hope 86. Drummond, June 87. Shaw, Gwendolyn Constance 88. Magolego, Makweshe Jerry 89. Frielinghaus, Heather Lorraine 90. Asherson, Paul Anton 91. Robertson, Barbara Irene 92. Naidoo, Thanasagaree 93. Waters, Michael 94. Calf, Malcolm Charles 95. Karp, Merle Avril 96. Beharila, Manichand Beharilal 97. Lodewyk, Anslein Oswin 98. Simelane, Mdelwa Victor 99. April, Alison Enid 100. Tod, John Owen Gordon 101. Price, Owen John 102. Klugkist, Dagmar Adina Inga 103. Salomons, Edmund Harry 104. Chennells, Graham Reeve 105. Hardy, Lois Elizabeth 106. Meek, Kenneth James 107. Le Marque, Felicie Claire 108. Gordon, Errol Richard 109. Reynolds, Peter Frederick 110. Harrison, Jean Stuart 111. Greef, Nigel Dennis 112. Tarr, Helen Lisle 113. Johnston, Anthea Marjorie 114. Franklin, Trevor Richard 115. Froitun, Johannes 116. Stewart, Heather 117. Nkomo, Goodness 118. Kempthorne, Victoria Marguerite Joan 119. Mohapi, Ntshuoa Elizabeth 120. Grobbelaar, David Frank 121. Rogers, Patrick Robert Cobbald 122. Anderson, Yvonne Merly 123. Barker, Paddy Rozanne 124. Dutton, Anthony Rundle 125. Harpur, Kevin Michael 126. Jespersen, Gisela Antje 127. Marinus, Dennis Karel 128. Zwane, Patricia Cakile 129. Krummeck, Peter Alan 130. Wallis, Malcolm John David 131. Maraj, Sanandan 132. Matau, Kgomotso Christina 133. Lowe, Christopher Mark 134. Sigamoney, Brian Reginald Jugatheesan 135. Gartrell, Bevan Hugh 136. Skiaar, Molly 137. Rabinowitz, Benjamin Philip 138. Lennox, Malcolm Alan 139. Kinahan, Owen Michael 140. Bishop, Barbara Ann 141. Nel, Frederik Petrus 142. Henning, Timothy John Eyimore 143. Smuts, Debra 144. Rajagopaul, Pillay Sivedheran 145. Sargeant, Timothy Martin 146. Marks, Andhor Grey 147. Naidoo, Mervyn Premanandam 148. Graff, Zilla 149. Bennett, David Robert 150. Neille, Gaye 151. Prinsloo, Billie Dorothea 152. Mc Gaffin, Patrick Egenes Clanrye 153. Walker, Vivienne Margaret 154. Owen, Joanna Catherine 155. Rosenberg, Joan 156. Coetzee, Louis Werner 157. Madiaba, Buti Gerald 158. Leitch, Ray Aileen 159. Lekhethashomelo, Joseph 160. Martin, Roy Terence 161. Wulfsohn, Eytan 162. Mbeje, Protus Bongani 163. Wessels, Nolene 164. Brand, Sylvia 165. Howes, Avril Frances Elizabeth 166. Brink, Hendrik Johannes 167. Stevens, Frank Ronald Leslie 168. Gibson, Robert Bruce Chalmers 169. Winn, Thomas Michael 170. Gray, Eunice Maud 171. Mickleburgh, Valerie 172. Zulu, Vikindaba Marcus 173. Janse van Rensburg, Marthinus Gustav 174. Adams, Elmira Fiona 175. Mosehla, Modikana Michael 176. Sonnenberg, John Theodore 177. Shabalala, Godfrey Aubrey 178. Spain, Yvonne Millicent 179. Mdlalose, Mfaniseni Zebulon 180. Loe, Shelley Joy 181. Scott, Andrew Peter 182. Visser, Pieter 183. Ishmail, George Jacob 184. Blumberg, Owen Carel 185. Winship, Sonja 186. Nxele, Isaac 187. McNaughton, Paul 188. Vahed, Dawood Mahomed 189. Cloete, Caroline Johanna 190. Smuts, Michael John 191. Rantseli, Ntho Ea Mehla Zacharia 192. Jemane, Valerie Myrtle Bridget 193. Moodley, Irene Charmaine 194. Duncan,

Norman John 195. Phasha, Tswaledi Frank 196. Reynolds, Michael Wayne 197. Ramesar, Ramlall 198. Damonse, Eugene Jonathan 199. Maharaj, Rabindra 200. Evans, Corinne Iris Oliver

Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa

1. Mopeli, Tsiamé Kenneth 2. Mopeli, Rantsane Haig 3. Moji, Samuel Osiah Mpholo 4. Mohapi, Tanzo Jeremiah 5. Mokoena, Daniel Toaile 6. Matla, Seabata Paulus 7. Ramasia, Tsemeli Robert 8. Harrington, Clement Chris 9. Ramokonyana, Botseba Bernard 10. Ngwenya, Kate Sibongile 11. Rajuli, Benjamin Bryant Sepinare 12. Phatang, Joseph Scauda Selloane 13. Mokuena, Obed Teboho 14. Leokaoka, Tsoloane Simon 15. Motshabi, Modise Ambrose 16. Mohomane, Nomalanga Patricia 17. Mopeli, Shoeshoe Kebontsitsoe 18. Mpakathe, Tseko Samuel 19. Motse, Mmasabata Emily 20. Tsoaela, Mokhasi Benjamin 21. Makapela, Wallis Dutywa 22. Nthunya, Mpotla Samuel 23. Taole, Mafutha Julius 24. Monaheng, Malehola Annacleta 25. Leotlela, Matsiliso Ruth 26. Moloi, Kebane Phineas 27. Mokonane, Mickey Michael Hendry 28. Mofokeng, Meshack 29. Phologolo, Monimang Elizabeth 30. Morakabi, Mphethe Eugene 31. Seboka, Elizabeth 32. Sekonyeladikengkeng Evodia 33. Mopeli, Mothibenyane Abiel 34. Moroeng, Sebolelo Sylvia 35. Pitso, Stephans Malefetsane Halifele 36. Ratia, Paulina 37. Tshabalala, Nakeli Paulus 38. Thibile, Serabele Samuel 39. Marake, Paki George 40. Pitso, Ramonakaladi Nathaniel 41. Senogo, Melane Joyce 42. Phalana, Boy Petrus 43. Mokoena, Dieke Jack 44. Thokoanamacholo Ambrose 45. Mokhathi, Chake Simon 46. Moletse, Letsaba August 47. Chalale, Ramone Lazarus 48. Mohale, Seetsa Victor 49. Mofokeng, Josiah Lepanya 50. Chabaku, Nontzie Elias 51. Mopeli, Motheo 52. Molefe, Mokhoeli David 53. Khampepe, Mokhele Andrew 54. Maphutsi, Phehelo Isaac 55. Motingoe, Mahela Emily 56. Molelekoa, Sello Simon 57. Mochisane, Mosiula Justice 58. Mahahle, Francina Puleng 59. Motaung, Malehlohonolo Sanna 60. Mofokeng, Keitumetse Olga 61. Moeketsi, Mohlouoa Samuel 62. Mofokeng, Mpolai A'ina 63. Hoffmann, Albertus Mynhardt 64. Marais, Christiaan de Wet 65. Msibi, Dumisani Alpheus 66. Sebotsa, Phoka Malachia 67. Malinga, Tshiki Tryphina 68. Maklein, Lefa Joseph 69. Moleli, Tepo Jeremiah

Federal Party

1. Louw, Frances Mary Kendall 2. Kassier, Wilhelm Eckart 3. Ebrahim, Carter Hassan 4. Mavundla, Lawrence Bhinkosi 5. Pretorius, Hendrik 6. McGlashan, Trevor John 7. Weiman, Gavin Charles 8. Griessel, Theresa 9. Heaton, Richard Mark 10. O'Malley, Patrick Kierin Robert 11. Heron, Raymond Stewart 12. Daus, Gail 14. [as published] Marais, Charl Jacobus Stephanus 15. Levin, Graeme Michael 16. Scheepers, Goliath Stephen 17. Khan, Liaquat Aly 18. Van Wyk, Leon David 19. Harris, James Malcolm 20. Johnson, Alan Maxwell 21. Louw, Adriaan Murray 22. Nyama, Jaftha 23. Botes, Sybrand Louwrens 24. Brown, Roger Michael 25. Festus, Gert Jacobus 26. Lister, Janis Yvonne 27.

Michaels, Isaac 28. Yelland, Richard Nicholas 30. [as published] Bower, Colin David 31. Gore, Velma 32. Johannes, David Gustav 33. Erb, Georgina 34. Dixon, Leonard Duncan Eley 35. Rigotti, Gabrimaria 36. Burger, Nicolaas 37. Theron, Peter Francois 38. Whyte, Andrew James 39. Barrington, John Adrian 41. [as published] Theron, Andre James 42. Swartz, Ronald 43. Biermann, Johan 44. Oberholzer, Barend Hendrik 45. Fey, Martin Venn 46. Dittmer, Nils 48. [as published] Markman, Terence John 49. Du Rand, Evelyn 50. De Oliveira, Jenny Louise 51. Schler, Leo Manfred Friedrich 52. Albinski, Luc Wouciech 53. Stewart, Anneliene 54. Searil, Jonathan Harold 55. Husemeyer, Elizabeth Anne 56. Pampallis, Theodore Peter 58. [as published] Whyte, Deidre 59. De Wet, Margaret Elizabeth 60. Davis, Norman Murlis 61. Sparrow, Michael Martin 62. Konig, Emmerentia Eunice 63. Nathan, Cedric David 64. Schoeman, Gabriel Johannes Jurgens 65. Terry, Lance Anthony 66. Stewart, Stewart Hardie 67. Breytenbach, Anna Delia 68. Choritz, Eliezer Leib 69. McFarlane, Andrew David 70. Tyson, George Anthony Patrick 71. Wilson, Archer Sutherland 72. Elliott, Stanley Martin 73. Deacon, Peter Charles 74. Keigerlin, Josiane Elisabeth 75. Inkley, Peter Robert Sinclair 76. Swanepoel, Jan Daniel 77. Kidson, Cyril Lancelot 78. Von Vivenot, Carl Bernhard Freiherr 79. Butcher, Lynette Joy 80. Strauss, Simon Anthony 81. Tait, David John Anthony 82. De Pinna, Peter John Barrie 83. Abrahams, Jeffrey 85. Shearer, Mark Stephen 86. Louw, Stephan Marais 87. Freeman, Lynette Wendy 88. Strydom, Jacomina Jacoba 89. Moss, Ian Barry 90. Vardy, Jonathan Joshua 91. Tait, Shirley 92. Tarboton, Bettwsy Anne 93. Speedy Gilbert Ormsby

Luso-South African Party 1. Moutinho, Manuel Arnaldo de Sousa 2. De Gouveia, Antonio Delfino

Minority Front 1. Rajbansi, Amichand 2. Reddy, Visvin Gopal 3. Singh, Bharuth 4. Khatib, Abootwahlr Aboobaker 5. Maharaj, Koushik Ishwerduth 6. Singh, Glen 7. Iyman, John Vadivelu 8. Bagratee, Sarjoo 9. Naidoo, Shunmoogan 10. Hardin, Ramdhani 11. Rajaram, Nunkumar 12. Singh, Nundlall 13. Gopaul, Nair Aishwain 14. Punditbasdev, Jungbahadur 15. Haripersad, Theonmathee 16. Haripersad, Bhanumathie 17. Moodley, Rungiah Munsami 18. Govender, Kantharuben 19. Govender, Govindasamy 20. Harrichunder, Surendra 21. Singh, Pravin 22. Naidoo, Visvanathan 23. Hussein, Mahomed

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

1. Makwetu, Clarence Mlamli 2. Mlambo, Phillip Johnson 3. Alexander, Ben 4. Mofokeng, Daniel Mohato 5. Ebrahim, Ahmed Gora 6. Nemadzivhanani, Maxwell Humbelani 7. Desai, Rissik 8. Seroke, Jaki Stone 9. De Lille, Patricia 10. Mkhwanazi, Joseph Dududu 11. Sizani, Richard Khaliphile 12. Makhanda, Lesaoana Samuel 13. Selek, Nthutang Martin 14. Malatsi, Moseb-jane 18. [as published] Cele, Siphiwe Dilizamabhunu 19. Mtinkulu, David Fortesque Johannes 20. Naidoo, Subrayaloo Balakrishana 21. Skosana, Solly Kaizer 22. Litheko, Molefi Simeon 23. Petlane, Mosotho Moabi 24.

Mhlongo, Sam 25. Leshoai, Bo 26. Hamdulay, Jamalludien Shaik Ahmed 27. Ngcukana, Nkosomzi Fitzroy 28. Godi, Themba Nelson 29. Shinnars, Mabitsi Mark 30. Yonana, Elliot Mdazamo 31. Mavundla, Ntendeya Moses 33. [as published] Khuzwayo, Mzamo Nicholas John 34. Ntwampe, Morwamoche Andrew 35. Ndwandwe, Khonzowakhe Enock 36. Sifuba, Joyce Ntombi Mamtalanyana 38. [as published] Butelezi, Hamilton 40. [as published] Mkalipi, Kwedie Mzingisi 43. [as published] Maistry, Maariemuthan 44. Mchunu, Bhakisisa Karim 45. Lugulwana, Bathembu Bethwell 46. Dathibool, Udhani 47. Bishoon, Prakash 48. Mbambo, Harrison Linda 49. Salwary, Mohamed Ikbal 51. [as published] Komsana, Clippard Tamsanga 52. Mashabela, Nkgonyeletje William 54. Khabo, Victor Sesinyi 55. Pop, Errol Albertus 56. Mangqangwana, Paulo 57. Matutu, Richmond Mzwandile 58. Moloto, Mokone Eagleton 59. Ramodipa, Lekgolo Richard 60. Dyantyi, Timothy 62. [as published] Nakeli, Motebong 63. Mashego, Mishack Obert 64. Ntsodo, Albert 65. Leeuw, James Philemon Israel 66. Molet, Bothloko Zachius 67. Dhlamini, Phillip 70. [as published] Letlaka, Tsepo Tusetso 71. Maloma, Matolo Zacharia 72. Bayat, Julieka 73. Mantshontsho, Dumile Douglas 74. Molet-sane, Thabo 75. Shole, William 76. Baloyi, Jameson 77. Monyameng, Henry Pulenyane 79. [as published] Mthimunya, Sicathi Lucas 80. Makiti, Molet Ikabot 81. Kippen, Cecil John 83. [as published] Marite, Milton Tsekiso 84. Collier, Ebrahim Brian 85. Rankutu, Mareka Alois 87. [as published] Radebe, Khumo Carmen 89. [as published] Ramogale, Sholine 90. Thwala, Mduduzi Cyprian 91. Mathuloe, Jacob Ben 92. Masipa, Makhutla Wilson 93. Komane, Moloi Gibson 94. Sayed, Abdul Qaiyum 95. Ndlovu, Gasson 96. Sayed, Mymona 97. Madzunya, Ntsundeni Hosea 99. [as published] Robson, Miriam Previous 100. Kalashe, Violet Punyezwa 101. Bandeker, Hoosain Adam 102. Marengwa, Bennett Ben Sethopo Icabod 103. Tsholoba, Menzina Esau 104. Mduli, Daniel 105. Malatsi, Adolf Pudieswana 106. Desmond, Patrick Anthony 107. Dyasi, Patric Mphatiswa 111. [as published] Moetsi, Magapi Solomon 112. Tyaliti, Anthony 113. Litheko, Palollo Bregitta 114. Mariri, Khobalale 116. [as published] Chipeya, Adelaide Setlalelweng 117. Themba, Godfrey Michael 122. [as published] Van der Merwe, Sputnik 124. [as published] Manyaka, Ralph Kgetjepe 126. [as published] Mlolo, Molopi Hyacinth 128. [as published] Phosiwa, Mbula-heni Phineas 129. Duba, Abel Mfuna 130. Mdayi, Nom-qibelo 131. Matsela, Pule Joseph 133. [as published] Mtinkulu, Seroto Wellington 134. Sono, Trofomo Gordon 135. Cebekhulu, Mandla Zablou 136. Pitje, Gladys Nkeke 137. Seekoei, Pieter 138. Gxalaba, Hinti Thomas 140. [as published] Sattar, Mohamed Shaheen 141. Maphanga, Violet 142. Nkuna, Henry 143. Paday-achee, Michael 144. Cryer, Marilyn Mary 146. [as published] Mbokazi, Caleb 147. Selling, Kevin Bernard 148. Mohamed, Moegamat Yasien 151. [as published] Nagan, Roderick Michael 152. Songo, Mandhla Samuel 154. [as published] Lusaseni, Portia Muriel 156. [as published] Mzilikazi, Temba Elliot 158. [as published] Mbowane,

Elvis Mahuntsu 162. [as published] Munsamy, Thiruvengadam Chinna 163. Govender, Sithambaram 165. [as published] Mfulwane, Makitla Lazarus 166. Theledi, Lekopo Alpheus 167. Gazidis, Costa 169. [as published] Thulo, Moses Live 170. Ndlovu, Jan 172. [as published] Abraham, Moses 173. Takane, Vusumuzi Aubridge 174. Galawe, Niko Geelboy 175. Matsebe, Serepong Phillip 177. [as published] Ntuli, Bathuseni Jan 179. [as published] Nxumalo, Emmanuel Zamokuhle 181. [as published] Poto, Nelson 182. Jass, Lindiwe Sannah 184. [as published] Mushi, David 185. Holtman, Ivy 187. [as published] Matsipe, Boku 188. Maseko, Lawrence Russel 189. Harijhan, Naveen 190. Johnson, Itumeleng Raymond 191. Nemutandani, Tshimangadzo Joseph 195. [as published] Mawela, Lenah 197. [as published] Ntloedibe, Elias Lincoln 198. Moabi, Stella Rhinnie

Sport Organisation for Collective Contributions and Equal Rights

1. Mange, James Daniel Doyen 2. Hellmann, Neil Christopher 3. Holliday, Mark Playford 4. Lavisa, Mzwandile Clement 5. Shongwe, Boikie Ronnie 6. Langschmidt, Peter 7. Direko, Tebogo Abraham 8. Mgobozi, Thulani Duke 9. Mhangwani, Xigwili Samuel 10. Le Chat, Marc William 11. Mokoena, Isaac Lethole 12. Mtshali, Maurice Lennox 13. Mbatha, Robert Sithembiso 14. Mulo, Maxwell 15. Stone, Hebron Jabu 16. Phenethi, Molefi Gift Mpho Wellington 17. Nkosi, Fikile Eileen 18. Mabaso, Star 19. Bosilong, James Tebogo 20. Wilson, David Hamilton 21. Maphike, Zwelibanzi Jonathan 22. Cullinan, Daryll John 23. Phiri, Nomvula Charmane Phiri 24. Barker, Wayne Cahill 25. Gqoboka, Nomsa 26. Zungu, Samuel 27. Rossouw, David Pierre 28. Amos, Nancy Puleng 29. Phillips, James [no number 30] 31. Yates, Kevin Lewis 32. Paton, Anthony James 33. Mashinini, Isabella 34. Mazibuko, Makhosazana Princess 35. Msimango, Patrick 36. Aberdeen Christopher David 37. Msimanga, Margaret 38. Chauke, Mahleke Lawrence 39. Mkefa, Lumkile Happy 40. Masango, Cumi Charlotte 41. Dhlamini, Meshack 42. Mkefa, Bongo Richie 43. Dhlamini, Busisiwe Ribbon 44. Saferdien, Enver 45. Tiale, Herman Kagiso 46. Msimango, Thulani Gabriel 47. Mtsi, Sibongile Cecilia 48. Edwards, Edward Henry 49. Mtshali, Gerald.

The Keep It Straight and Simple Party 1. Emary, Claire Carol 2. Watkins, Trevor Evans 3. Oyrer, Oliver Peter 4. Masterson, Lyndall Robyn 5. Heydenrych, Charl Martin 6. Joubert, Garth Dennis 7. Rockie, David Edward 8. De Munnik, Annemarie

Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front

1. Viljoen, Constand Laubscher 2. Mulder, Pieter Willem Adriaan 3. Mulder, Cornelius Petrus 4. Botha, Willem Abraham 5. Botha, Willem Jacobus 6. Chiole, Joseph 7. Groenewald, Petrus 8. Werth, Carl Henry 9. Louw, Leon 10. Oosthuizen, Abraham Pieter 11. Du Bois, Duncan Leslie 12. De Ville, Jacobus Rosier 13. Lombard, Eleanor 14. Bisschoff, Daniel 15. Mentz, Marthinus Johannes 16. Cronje, Wessel Cornelius 17. Van der Walt, Barend Johannes 18. Van der Walt, Tjaart

19. Gouws, Jacoba 20. Landman, Jan Christoffel Hendrik 21. De Klerk, Nico Johannes 22. Boshoff, Carel Willem, Hendrik 23. Mulder, Gertruida Susanna 24. Hart, Tobias Mynhardt 25. Nel, Johannes Christoffel 26. Grobbelaar, Pieter Willem 27. Visser, Jacobus Christian 28. De Wet, Philippus Bernardus 29. Van Deventer, Louwrens Stefanus Daniel 30. Grobler, Willem Stephanus Johannes 31. Reyneke, Jacobus Petrus 32. Kotze, Barend Frederik 33. Viljoen, Sharon Iris

Women's Rights Peace Party

1. Romm, Lillian Nina 2. Ndaba, Dorah Namavundo 3. Koza, Thokozile Miriam Constance 4. Myeza, Leah Lindiwe 5. Collins, Kevin Michael 6. Nomvete, Ruth Mamotabogi 7. Emslie, Anna Louise 8. Jobson, Michael Roy 9. Jobson, Marjorie Dorothea 10. Romm, Norma Ruth Arlene 11. Hoad, Neville Wallace 12. Nkhumishe, Mmadikolo Rachel 13. Menell, Katherine Anne 14. Becker, Rayda

Workers' List Party

1. Ndlovu, Mfanafuthi Elijah 2. Alexander, Neville Edward 3. Nkosi, Elias Mandla Isaac 4. Van Voore, Patricia Francis 5. Sello, Mabuti Isaac 6. Petersen, Eunice Sharon 7. Mnisi, Mandla Selby 8. Hunter, Farrell William 9. Nhlapo, Bheki Stuart [no number 10] 11. Cairncross, Sophia Kathrina 12. Nxele, Thulani Kenneth 13. Monkhe, Maletshoana Maria 14. Parker, Omar Sallie 15. Nomganga, Mawushe Selby 16. Lucas, Bevel Andre 17. Ranayeke, Aaron George 18. Ramailane, Stephen Isaac 19. Gudula, Bethuell Zenani 20. Mouwers, Patricia Cecilia 21. Ngubeni, Victor Mzimkulu 22. Monkhe, Makhambula Vitalis 23. Kutu, Ray 24. Mashuku, Mbulelo Michael 25. Hadebe, Thulane Andrew 27. [as published] Ramadiro, Brian 28. McKenzie, Othaniel 29. Masigo, Charles Simon 30. Radebe, Linda Edwin 31. Solomon, Ambrose 32. Mngoma, Mondli Lous 33. Prusent, Michael Thozamile 34. Makhubu, Gibshon Mfana 35. Scullard, Desmond

Ximoko Progressive Party

1. Mhinga, Edward 2. Sibuyana, Mabalana Willias 3. Myakayaka, Kenneth Robert 4. Nkuna, Ntota Joseph 5. Dlamini, Khanyisa Sylvia 6. Mbhalati, Mbizana Walter 7. Nkondo, Albert Ephraim 8. Mabunda, Rangani Ben 9. Shishabele, Johnson Johanne 10. Mogotsi, Vusi Paulette 11. Nyakane, Murandziwana Ronald 12. Mhinga, Nkhavi Samuel 13. Khosa, Bohane Colbert 14. Shibambu, Gezani Johnson 15. Matjokana, Mantshana Herbert 16. Mackauckau, Hlamalani Edith 17. Chauke, Musa Herbert 18. Masia, Hasani Richard 20. [as published] Maluleke, Baibele Harry 21. Mathevu, Mkhachani Rexson 22. Nkanyane, Yingwane Joylet 23. Shishavele, Deku Noria 24. Shimange, Peter Makasane 25. Shimange, Mashangu Grace 26. Mandlhophe, Jacqueline 27. Mandhlathi, Madala Andries 28. Mutenda, Tintswalo Grace 29. Zita, Matopiyane Amos 30. Mdaka, Ngoni Jeremiah 31. Maluleke, John Khazamula 32. Shilote, Mhloti Cedric Donald 33. Masinga, Norah 34.

Ngomane, Mgone Elifas 35. Matukane, Ndlendle Reuben 36. Ndambi, Bowaje Aaron 37. Maluleke, Mashangu Noria 38. Mathabela, Nathaniel Xivondlwana 39. Nkuna, Mahlasela Howard 40. Zitha, Job 41. Nzamane, Mafemane Mack 42. Baloi, Msesenyane Samuel 43. Mdunazi, Yingwana Thomas

Errors in Candidate List Announced

MB2204185294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2057 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Statement issued by the IEC on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 20 April]

[Text]

Candidates' Lists

The list of candidates for the National Assembly and provincial legislatures, published during the course of Wednesday April 20 and Thursday 21, contains certain errors for which the commission assumes responsibility.

Among these errors is that which the commission drew to the attention of editors yesterday concerning the listing of the African Christian Democratic Party [ACDP] under the provincial list.

In column one of page 7, due to a typographical error, the name of the ACDP was rendered as the Democratic Party, and its leading candidate in the Eastern Cape, Mr Brian Court, was listed above the party name, not below as it should have been. We reiterate our apology for this error.

Additional anxiety was created for some voters because the list appeared to leave the National Party out of the national component of the list for the national assembly. This is not an error. The National Party chose to place all its candidates on regional lists, as it was permitted to do in terms of Schedule 2 to the Electoral Act, and this decision has no outcome on the apportionment of seats to that party.

The National Party announced this decision at its federal congress earlier this year. It is therefore asked to convey the motivation for this decision to its supporters and others who might enquire.

The commission points out that several parties asked for postponements for the submission of their lists, and that in many instances, parties were late in providing accurate information to the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] regarding the identification and eligibility of candidates. This required necessitated extensive re-checking by officials of the election administration directorate, further delaying the process of publication.

The list that was presented for publication was thus compiled under extreme pressure of time, and within hours of the production deadlines that would enable the commission to provide the list to the electorate via publication in newspapers throughout the country. Had

we delayed any longer, we might have risked not being able to provide lists before the election.

The commission apologises for errors, asks both political parties and votes to consider the difficult circumstances under which errors happen, and wishes to make clear that these are not the responsibility of the newspapers. The newspapers themselves have performed an admirable task in printing the information provided to them under great pressure of time, and serving as carriers of the information to the electorate.

[Signed] Paul Bell, director of information

Muslim Party Says List Inaccurate

MB2304064994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Report by D Isaacson]

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—The Africa Muslim Party [AMP] says its candidates' lists published by the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] in newspapers on Thursday [21 April] was wrong, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported on Friday. Ten AMP members had resigned or had been asked to withdraw, party leader Dr Imtiaz Sooliman said. The IEC had agreed after negotiations AMP could change its lists by Monday, he said.

Some candidates had resigned because of pressure by the community and others had been found wanting when measured against the AMP's Islamic principles, Dr Sooliman said.

The IEC could not be reached for comment.

Newspaper Publishes Platforms of 27 Parties

MB2304091394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Apr 94 p 19

[Report by John Soderlund on the 27 parties contesting the election and their platforms, "as supplied by the parties themselves"]

[Text]

Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]: Clarence Makwetu

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: Central to the PAC's campaign are the issues of redistribution of land and wealth, a beefed-up education system, affirmative action and quota programmes in the workplace and labour tribunals to rectify the injustices to which workers are subjected. It claims to be the true voice of the oppressed masses and promises to give them more power over the management of the economy, industry and State services. The PAC proposes that businesses should be socialised and democratised, and its tax policy would attempt to redistribute wealth from the "settlers" to the Africans.

United People's Front [UPF]: Mokhele Ledwaba

Registered to contest: Northern Transvaal

PLATFORM: The UPF aims to bring unity to the northern Transvaal region's five national groups. The total eradication of racial discrimination is the party's first and foremost priority in the region's reconstruction.

People who have been dispossessed of their land and denied fundamental rights will be the subjects of affirmative action under the UPF. The party stresses this will not mean apartheid in reverse, but the creation of equal opportunities. UPF believes it is in the interest of all South Africans that the process of restoration is carried out with minimal damage to stability and economic growth.

Workers' List Party [WLP]: Professor Ndlovu

Registered to contest: National

PLATFORM: The WLP stands for the building of a mass workers' party. The WLP manifesto says its will institute a 35-hour week, an end to retrenchment and a public works programme. It aims to build an economy which places human needs before profits and involves people in democratic decision-making. Full maternity rights, women's health rights and an end to violence against women are promises the party makes. It says it would build a caring society by prioritising the rights of children, the aged and the disabled. Its manifesto says it would ensure an end to corruption, the accountability of leaders and the building of a united nation.

African National Congress: Nelson Mandela

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: The ANC represents the majority of blacks and other fellow South Africans who deplore apartheid, and its exploitative and discriminatory policies, says the party. To address past imbalances the ANC has a Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) which is a comprehensive plan to bring about a better life for all the people. Within the framework of the RDP, the results of past discrimination to specific groups in society will be corrected through affirmative action. Africans, women, rural areas and the disabled will enjoy special attention in this regard, it says. It argues it is the only party with a clear plan to build a democratic nonracial, non-sexist, united South Africa.

Luso-South African Party [Lusap]: Manuel Moutinho

Registered to contest: National and PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Verenigeeng] region

PLATFORM: The major political groupings had written off the Portuguese community as being of little importance in the election, says Lusap. It aims to look after the interests of the Portuguese community in government. The Party was formed as a result of the alienation of the Portuguese community in the transition process, it says.

Further, the provision in the Electoral Act allowing permanent residents to vote and the system of proportional representation provide an opportunity to get one representative at both regional and national levels, says a spokesman for the party.

The Right Party [RP]: George Sinclair

Registered to contest: Eastern Transvaal

PLATFORM: The Right Party stands for complete separation between different ethnic groups so that each can live in peace. It cites as an example the Swiss system of government where the people in the different cantons can either accept or reject the laws made by the central government, so that different communities with different values can live in peace and harmony, with the right of association and disassociation. Each person has the right to a private life free from interference and domination, it insists. The party supports strong local government and limited central government.

Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front [FF]: Constand Viljoen

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: The FF stresses it is treating the elections as a test for support of the ideal of a volkstaat. Secondly, it will offer those who cannot be accommodated in the volkstaat the alternative of self-determination elsewhere. It is approaching the issue of self-determination within the framework of the elections, unlike the CP which is choosing to boycott the election. A principle in the constitution says that if enough support is demonstrated for the volkstaat idea, a Volkstaat Raad (council) may be established by elected FF members.

South African Women's Party [SAWP]: Sue Millard

Registered to contest: Western Cape

PLATFORM: The SAWP was formed to draw together women from every corner of the country when it seemed that other efforts towards solutions were failing, says Millard. Instrumental in the formation of the party were journalists Michel Muller, Susan Smuts and Millard. Muller was pivotal in the forming the Western Cape branch which will contest the regional election.

Wes-Kaap Federaliste Party [Western Cape Federal]: Stephen Scheepers

Registered to contest: Western Cape

PLATFORM: Details could not be obtained. However, in terms of the party's electoral pact with the Federal Party for the Western Cape region, it is required to accept, without condition, the policies of the Federal Party, says Frances Kendall.

Sports Organisation for Collective Contributions and Equal Rights [SOCCER]: James Mange

Registered to contest: National

PLATFORM: The Soccer Party claims to be able to heal the rifts and find a common ground by building national spirit on the emotionally bonding elements of sport, music and the arts. "We intend being a unifying force in the forthcoming election. Through sport, music and the arts—social elements which have historically crossed all social and political boundaries—the Soccer Party aims to provide South Africans with a common destiny through a sense of unity, pride and mutual respect," says a spokesman.

The Green Party [GRP]: Nathan Grant

Registered to contest: Western Cape

PLATFORM: The Green Party, which was established several years ago, plans to run its election campaign around green issues, among both black and white voters in the Western Cape. Among intentions is to stop the University of Cape Town developing land around Valkenberg.

The Keep It Straight and Simple Party [KISS]: Claire Emery

Registered to contest: National

PLATFORM: Emery wants to put a limit on the size of big government—"to get it off our backs." The best way to achieve this strategy is to restrict its powers to tax. The tin tacks of democracy rest on the tax code, thus the power to tax is the power to destroy she says. It is the spending power of the politician or parliamentarian which must be contained. The onus is one the taxpayer to draw the line and put politicians in their proper place—to serve, not to rule, she says.

Women's Rights Peace Party [WRPP]: Nina Romm

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: Stands for the reconstruction and transformation of society for everyone through focusing on gender issues. "It is vital that, in order to have a truly democratic government, liberation from sexism goes hand in hand with liberation from racism." The WRPP will consistently monitor all government policies and decisions and vigorously oppose any that in any way discriminate against women and children. The WRPP claims it will add a new richness to the concept of what a "multiparty democracy" is by giving women an independent voice within government.

Workers International to Rebuild the Fourth International (SA): David Fredericks

Registered to contest: Western Cape

PLATFORM: The party is standing in order to make the ideas of socialism part of the political fabric of South African society and to expose and to get people to reject the pro-capitalist negotiated settlement. It stands for the nationalisation of all the big companies, mines and farms, under workers' control without compensation,

and for the revolutionary overthrow of a capitalist society. It stands for the building of a socialist society.

Ximoko Progressive Party: S D W Nxumalo

Registered to contest: National, N. Tvl [Northern Transvaal] and PWV

PLATFORM: No details could be obtained.

African Christian Democratic Party [ACDP]: Kenneth Meshoe

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: The ACDP says it represents the following: a fresh start, uncontaminated by the past; a diverse leadership, united behind common Christian principles to bring hope and vision to the nation; a genuine federal framework or self-governance with maximum constitutional powers at the lowest possible level, and an open-market economy.

African Democratic Movement [ADM]: Brigadier Oupa Gqozo

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: The ADM stands for a negotiated constitution for the new democratic and free SA [South Africa]. It places a lot of weight on the value of an independent judicial system, saying many black people have been sentenced in the past because of its lack of independence. The ADM would push for the improvement of South Africa's international image and put much effort into attracting foreign investment and maintaining current foreign involvement in the local economy. It would equalise the educational biases in budgets for different races and ensure equal educational opportunities up to primary school level. A unitary state is rejected by the ADM as less democratic and too dictatorial. Such a government gives power to a few people who govern the people to their own benefit.

African Moderates Congress [AMCP]: Marvin Phiri

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: The AMCP believes the country must be managed like a company where government positions will be filled by experienced, qualified and competent persons with proven track records, regardless of their party political affiliations. The voters, as shareholders, will measure the dividends of this strategy in the general economic prosperity of the country, says its policy statement. The party places much emphasis on the South African youth and carries this through to asserting that Cabinet positions should be filled by young executives. Its economic policy is strongly free-market oriented.

Africa Muslim Party: Imtiaz Sooliman

Registered to contest: National, W. Cape, Natal, PWV

PLATFORM: The party's policies are based strongly on those propounded by the Koran. It aims to encourage racial harmony and religious tolerance, respect for human life, women's rights, honouring parents, the elderly and an accountability to God.

Democratic Party [DP]: Zach de Beer

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: In a climate in which the ANC and NP have already done deals in private to share government after April 28, the DP has a more important role than ever before, both now and after the election.

The DP, unlike its opponents, has always taken an uncompromising stand on morality, human rights, social responsibility, an open and free economy, clear government deregulation, privatisation, free and compulsory education, law and order, real federalism and independence of the courts. It talks empowerment, not entitlement economics, and has always stood up for the individual. It has earned people's trust, says a party spokesman.

Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa [DPSA]: T.K. Mopeli

Registered to contest: National, OFS [Orange Free State] and PWV regions

PLATFORM: The party's views are similar to those of the ANC with the exception that they espouse a more free-market economic policy. It stresses the importance of protecting the rights of workers and the need to institute a land reform policy which has no restrictions on the ownership or use of land. "The DPSA has maintained the principles and objectives of one economy, one passport, one citizenship and one democratic, nonracial South Africa," says its manifesto.

Federal Party [FP]: Frances Kendall

Registered to contest: National and PWV region

PLATFORM: Kendall stresses federalism above all. She believes in the devolution of power and in direct democracy. The electorate should be encouraged and allowed to vote on issues on an ongoing basis. The Federal Party believes central government should have power only over defence, finance, foreign affairs and the Appeal Court. Each region should have power to determine its own economic, health and social welfare policy. A pact has been struck with the Wes-Kaap Federaliste [Western Cape Federal] Party and they have agreed to adopt the FP's strong federalist stance.

Islamic Party: Abdullah Gemiedien (not leader now)

PLATFORM: At the heart of the Islamic Party's policy is the need to achieve recognition for the rights of Muslims. More specifically, the party would push for the legalisation of Muslim precepts of polygamy and inheritance rights, says a party spokesman. In the longer term, it

would make the general public aware of the benefits of the high moral standards of the Muslim creed.

Merit Party [MP]: Solomon Sehkolue

Registered to contest: Eastern Cape

PLATFORM: The Merit Party is effectively what the old Progressive Party was. The goal of the MP is one word—quality. "The principle of the mass is bound to end in disaster and that apartheid and peoples' power both suffocate quality. We desperately need the third option of merit which generates quality by requiring critical measurement of the real worth of the individual to count in all spheres and reduces violence by demanding the responsibility of the individual and enhancing the economy. There is nothing we can do about it before the election," he says, explaining how the party hopes to bring the idea of merit through its voice in a new government.

Minority Front [MF]: Amichand Rajbar

Registered to contest: National and Natal/KwaZulu

PLATFORM: Following the provision in the constitution for "the effective participation of minority political parties in the legislative process in a manner that is consistent with democracy", the Minority Front has registered to contest the election. Throughout the world minorities, through their political parties, are playing a role in government by being the pure and effective voice of the minorities, says the MF. The party has a 10-year programme to build itself into a strong force. Its priority is to get a voice in the provincial and national parliaments. Minorities do not want a voice through proxies as they are subject to things like party discipline, says the MF. "We are here to ensure that any action by government and the private sector minorities are not prejudiced."

National Party [NP]: F.W. de Klerk

Registered to contest: National and all nine regions

PLATFORM: The NP asserts repeatedly that it is the only party which has been able to admit its past mistakes and work on correcting them in a future government. It promises to focus on stimulating rapid economic growth, providing decent facilities for millions of South Africans and effecting national reconciliation. It boasts a long experience of government and argues for autonomous local and regional government and a strongly free-market economy based on the right to private property ownership. More equitable tax policies will be implemented and discriminatory policies of the past will be reversed to ensure full political and civil rights to those who did not previously enjoy them.

Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]: Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Registered to contest: National and nine regions

PLATFORM: The IFP is contesting the election on a strong federalist ticket. It has consistently opposed the Interim Constitution thrashed out in the World Trade Centre talks because it does not give nearly enough original powers to the provinces, says the party. It has also consistently championed the cause of the free market but recognises the need for state intervention to redress past inequalities, said a spokesman. He added that it believed an affirmative action plan should be implemented. The IFP argues that the smaller the government, the more freedom its people have. Therefore, taxation should only be on essential governmental functions. It also believes that traditional institutions must be respected and has fought for the restoration of the dignity of kingdoms such as KwaZulu.

NP, ANC, IFP, FF, DP Leaders on Policies

MB2504081194 Johannesburg *RAPPORT in Afrikaans*
24 Apr 94 p 25

[Text] On this last Sunday before the election *RAPPORT* has asked the leaders of five political parties why they think voters should support them. Here are their answers:

The National Party Keeps Its Promises

[NP leader F.W. de Klerk] This week heralds the beginning of a new life for all South Africans. The quality of that life will depend on how you vote—that is the heartbeat of democracy. Before you vote I want to share a few ideas with you:

I have had the honor of serving as state president for the past five years. As the leader of the National Party I have promised to lead our nation into a new period of freedom. I have kept that promise. I have promised to end apartheid, and I have. I have promised to release Nelson Mandela and to unban political parties, and I have done that. I have promised to hold free elections in which all people would be allowed to vote. I have kept that promise. I have promised to lay down the basis for justice. That has been done. I have kept all my promises.

After the election we will have a government of national unity. This means that the most important political parties will share power. It is in the best interest of the country that the National Party leads that government. If we can get the majority of your votes then I can continue my work for a prosperous and peaceful South Africa. It is not just enough to have free and fair elections. The elected government should act in the best interest of the people:

- We must create job opportunities so that all our people can support their families and can be independent of the state.
- We must build houses so that all our people can be accommodated.
- We must ensure that effective standards of education and health care is available to all.
- To achieve all these things we have to manage the

economy in such a way that businesses, large and small, can flourish.

- Above all we must have respect for law and order so that violence, crime, and intimidation, can be wiped out from society.
- We must replace racial tension with harmony. We must replace hate with goodwill. We must promote strong family values.

In this way this huge nation of ours—all its people—will remain the richest nation in Africa and occupy a front seat in the league of nations. The National Party stands for the same plan which has ensured the prosperity of several nations throughout the world. The ANC would like to do all these things, but can they? They do not have any experience in government. They make promises they cannot keep. They are in alliance with communists (SACP) [South African Communist Party] who have totally unacceptable ideas on how to manage the economy. Their plans will ensure the collapse of the economy. They were involved in violence far too often to be trusted to end it. The only safe option for you—those desiring peace, reconciliation, and a prosperous future—is to vote for the National Party. With your help I promise that we will build a great new South Africa. And as you know, the National Party keeps its promises.

The ANC Has a Plan for South Africa

[ANC leader Nelson Mandela] South Africa is in a mess as a result of the National Party's policy of apartheid. Nearly 50 percent of all South Africans are unemployed, there is a shortage of at least 6.5 million homes, and three times more money is spent on educating white children, compared to that spent on black children. South Africa is being torn apart by violence and crime, directly linked to unemployment and the fact that many people are hungry. The only way to address these problems is to give our people hope and to ensure that they will have a better life after 27 April. This cannot be done with vague promises and by spending most of the time attacking other parties, like the National Party and Democratic Party are doing, without a plan on how to save South Africa from the present decline.

The ANC has a plan:

- We have a plan to create 1.5 million job opportunities within the next five years through a public works program, similar to the "New Deal" [preceding two words in English] so successfully applied by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the U.S. after the Great Depression. Such a public works program will be labor-intensive and will help to build houses and roads, and will provide electricity and running water in townships [preceding word in English], denied to the people for years.
- We will support small business development and also create new job opportunities.
- The apartheid system of education will be rationalized and one National Department of Education will be created in order to effectively use funds to ensure

10 years of free education for every child.

These are just a few of the concrete plans we have to ensure a better life for all in our country. No other party has such an extensive plan. Our children and grandchildren should never experience the violence and suffering, the injustice and pain, that we have experienced. They should enjoy their childhood and should feel safe with their families. They should be raised with equal opportunities so that they can explore all opportunities. I call on all South Africans to build on reconciliation, peace, and a better life for all. Now is the time. Vote ANC.

Self-determination can lead to a better life for all

[Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi] In spite of their differences, I believe that Zulus and Afrikaners have one thing in common—a fundamental belief in the principle and practise of self-determination. Self-determination does not lie at the root of conflict and of competition, but it is a complementary factor and could lead to a better life for us all. Because we blacks comprise the majority of the country's population, self-determination will guarantee for us all freedom from domination. I say this without rancor or reproof, but if we want to be fair toward one another, and if we really wish to find one another, we must accept that we suffered terribly under the Afrikaners. They misused their power to dominate others mercilessly.

We, the blacks, are now on the threshold of becoming the 'dominant' group in the country. But I cannot emphasize enough that we are a people with a long history of accommodating other people—a history of cooperation and coexistence. We are people whose commitment to reconciliation knows no bounds. We can not forget, but we can always forgive. It is for this reason that I can state with absolute certainty that we are prepared to promise, indeed, guarantee, that we have no desire whatsoever to dominate any other group, and specifically not the Afrikaner.

Despite the horrors of our tragic past, now is the time to look forward to a brighter common future, as brothers and sisters. It may be that the Afrikaner dominated us, but they were also dominated by others, and that is what gave rise to Afrikaner nationalism and apartheid. We will not repeat that mistake.

Support the FF [Freedom Front] for a homeland

[Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen] The Freedom Front is not ashamed to say we are a Christian party working for the maintenance of Christian values and the survival of the Afrikaner in South Africa. Many Christians in this country are concerned about the strong influence being exercised by the communists within the ANC. A vote for the FF will give us the opportunity to unashamedly testify to our Christianity in the highest assemblies of the land. This does not mean we are giving recognition to a communist constitution, but rather it offers us the chance to fight communism and this imperfect constitution in the political arena.

The argument is used that one should rather vote for the National Party to vote against the ANC. That is totally wrong, and does not take into account the new system of proportional representation. Under the new electoral system the results are calculated in percentages. So it could happen that in the Cape the ANC might get 40 percent, the FF 30 percent, and the NP or the Inkatha Freedom Party 30 percent. Should the anti-ANC parties then agree on certain issues, they would together have 60 percent and they, not the ANC, would govern the region. So no vote is lost, as was the case in the old system.

The FF stands for the same freedoms as the NP, but offers you self-determination as a further assurance for the future. If the NP leaders are unable to keep a check on the ANC as a government, how are they going to do so as an opposition? The ANC dominated the NP in the negotiations, and used them to get rid of opponents such as Bophuthatswana and Ciskei. Venda and Transkei are not troubled because they support the ANC. Self-determination as a modern concept must form part of any future solution in South Africa. There are those for whom this is not important. The 34th principle in the constitution makes self-determination for our people and for other communities possible. The proviso is that there must be sufficient support within that community for self-determination. Without self-determination for those peoples who desire it, we will have no peace, but will simply become another African state with a strong, dictatorial central government.

Prevent that by voting for the FF. That will also make it possible for us to establish a homeland council. According to Article 184 of the constitution, this homeland council will be established after the election. That will become the most important instrument for constitutionally making a homeland possible in the new constitution.

The DP Promises Human Rights and Democracy

[Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer] The election campaign is now nearing an end, and the Democratic Party [DP], after a difficult beginning, is doing better and better. There are several reasons for this.— Human rights: There are fears that the human rights which were so trampled upon during the years of NP rule will again be in danger under a future government which wants to hold too much power. Just as the NP was a party of and for whites, so too an ANC government may feel that its first duty is to see to its 'own people', and that causes concern among South Africans about their personal rights. The DP and its predecessors have shown for 35 years that they can be trusted with the rights of the individual. In contrast to other parties, the DP has never been identified with any particular ethnic group, and offers a place to every South African as an individual. We want to protect the citizen against the misuse of power.

Economic management: The NP government intervened in the economy on a large scale by, for instance, setting

prices and interest rates and by trying to manage the flow of labor. That led to disastrous deterioration. The ANC, given its strong ties with communism, will also be under pressure to apply central planning methods. That, as current history has shown, never succeeds. What does succeed is liberal democracy and free enterprise—as has always been propagated by the DP. And people are increasingly realizing this.

Prevent one-party domination: Opinion polls have indicated that the ANC could achieve a two-thirds majority, which would mean that to a large degree it would draw up the constitution according to its will. That would be dangerous, and we must prevent them from getting that kind of majority. The DP, which has opposed apartheid for all these years, is a party which can effectively compete with the ANC, as shown by Prof. Maki Mandela who decided that she could not vote ANC and chose the DP as her alternative.

Peace: Among the important parties, the DP is the one which has never been accused of being in any way involved in violence—except as a victim. Our hands are clean, and people know it. So peace, which leads to stability and investment; democratic values which create confidence; and lively political debate. Liberal democracy with free enterprise. That is why the DP deserves support.

Key National, Provincial Election Battles Outlined

MB2404164594 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Apr 94 p 5

[Text]

National Assembly elections:

The entry of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] into the elections will make it difficult for the ANC to get the two-thirds majority it needs to write the final constitution on its own. But ANC leaders remain confident of getting more than 60 percent of the national vote.

The National Party [NP], which saw its share of the potential vote improving from a low of 13 percent to above 20 percent by the beginning of March, now has to fend off challenges from both the Freedom Front and Inkatha. Before the IFP entered the elections, many Inkatha supporters who planned to vote said they would back the NP.

Now President F.W. de Klerk is desperately trying to prevent them reverting to the IFP—which explains his blistering attack on IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Durban this week. He said Chief Buthelezi was fickle, intolerant, indecisive and two-faced.

Chief Buthelezi's major problem will be getting the bulk of his supporters to the polls. Few of them have had access to voter education programmes and many do not have identity documents.

But if he is successful the IFP stands a good chance of getting more than five percent of the vote. This will qualify it for seats in the cabinet although Chief Buthelezi says Inkatha will not accept any posts.

Any success General Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front achieves at the polls will be at the expense of the NP. But the front is likely to struggle to reach General Viljoen's target of a million votes.

The DP [Democratic Party] will also struggle to get sufficient votes to qualify for cabinet posts.

Provincial Elections:

Western Cape

Before the ban on public opinion polls, the National Party had pulled ahead of the ANC but was short of the 50 percent of votes needed to ensure Hernus Kriel is elected provincial premier.

The Democratic Party will need to get 10 percent of all the votes cast in province to qualify for a cabinet seat. The SUNDAY TIMES poll conducted in March showed the DP had just over 10 percent of potential voters.

If the NP falls short of 50 percent the DP could determine the choice of the Western Cape premier.

PWV [Pretoria Witwatersrand Vereeniging]

The ANC looks set to win more than 50 percent of the votes in the province, ensuring that Tokyo Sexwale will be elected premier.

But the NP maintains the ANC will fall short of 50 percent. Its Transvaal leader Pik Botha spoke this week of forming alliances with other parties to elect a non ANC member as provincial premier.

A key question is whether the DP will qualify for cabinet membership as the SUNDAY TIMES poll showed it had the backing of just under 10 percent of potential voters.

KwaZulu/Natal

The late entry of the IFP has thrown this contest wide open.

The ANC is still likely to get the most votes, but the IFP could run a close second if it is able to rally its supporters to the polls in the short time available.

The IFP could also benefit from the backing of those who plan to vote for the NP or DP nationally.

It is likely that no party will get more than 50 percent of the vote in the province and there will have to be horse-trading to decide on the premier.

Northern Cape

Little is known about voting trends in the country's least populated province.

But given the large number of coloured voters in the province and the predominant support for the NP in this community, the Nats must be regarded as favourites to win control of the province.

Mandela Ends Election Campaign in Durban

*MB2404183794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban April 24 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela ended his gruelling election roadshow in Durban on Sunday [24 April] with a strong message of reassurance to whites, urging them not to leave South Africa and guaranteeing their safety after this week's poll. He told a crowd of more than 100,000 squashed into a field outside Kings Park Stadium that the ANC had taken precautions against chaos after elections. He did not elaborate.

"We have taken precautions in advance to ensure there is no looting or interference in people's private property. We're developing creative programmes in which people are taking part.

"Nothing is going to happen to the property of any family, black or white. We're taking precautions because we want a South Africa of national reconciliation, peace and unity."

The ANC president branded as "prophet of doom" those predicting anarchy after the elections. In a direct appeal to whites not to leave South Africa, Mr Mandela said: "I appeal to whites in particular not to fear the future." The ANC recognised the decisive role whites could play in rebuilding the country, he said, adding that skills they had acquired had become "the most valuable asset in this country".

Mr Mandela said he felt hurt by reports of whites leaving South Africa and made an "earnest appeal from a man who has spent 27 year in jail" for them to stay. "All of you in this country: Africans, coloureds, whites and Indians, this is your country. This is our country.

"We appeal to those communities, who have benefited under apartheid, do not leave us in the lurch at this critical moment."

A confident Mr Mandela brushed aside the Johannesburg car bomb and the Ulundi killings at the weekend, merely saying he would take up these issues in discussions with State President F W de Klerk on Sunday night. He told the cheering crowd he did not want to concentrate on violence by those wanting to disrupt elections.

"We're going to deal with these issues. We've made enormous progress despite the attempts of criminals.

"Leave the task of dealing with law and order with the security forces."

The ANC president, however, criticised the security forces for not confining the KwaZulu Police to barracks or weeding out alleged hit-squads in that force, saying these issues had been among the reasons for declaring a state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal. "The SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP [South African Police] have done nothing of these things except to run round in the streets."

Addressing indemnity for elements of the security forces, he said the ANC would consider indemnifying those members who had committed politically-linked offences between October 1990 and December last year, but would not pardon those responsible for current violence.

"I want to state very clearly that those people involved in killing members of the ANC in Ulundi, no matter what position they hold, will be dealt with according to the law," he told the cheering crowd.

"They must pay for those crimes and they are going to pay."

Mr Mandela repeated that the National Party [NP] had no chance of winning this week's election and slammed the NP for emulating the ANC's election slogans and for claiming to be the only party which could stop the ANC. The NP's statement came while the whole world was ready to assist an ANC-led government and amounted to stopping the ANC from "bettering the lives of all".

The ANC was ready to govern and the people of South Africa were ready to rid the country of minority rule, Mr Mandela told a media conference after the rally. "They are not bluffed by the National Party."

He said earlier the NP had used South Africa's cultural diversity to divide people while the ANC regarded the cultural mix as one of the country's strongest assets.

Reassuring minorities, the ANC leader said majority rule did not mean "black majority rule". "All of you must pledge to be part of the majority, not the minority. The National Party is a government of the minority and can never be a government of majority in this country.

"I would urge our white counterparts to have confidence in the future. Stay here and help us."

Questioned on his feelings on the dawn of democracy in South Africa, he replied: "I feel elated. At the same time, I feel sad," explaining that many people who had made freedom possible were not alive to see it happen.

Buthelezi Optimistic on IFP Election Support

*MB2404190794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654
GMT 24 Apr 94*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader, addressing his first and last election rally at Orlando stadium in Soweto on Sunday [24

April], said his party would demonstrate its power at the polls this week in spite of his short election campaign. Addressing up to 15,000 supporters at a colourful election gathering complete with flags, badges and posters, Mr Buthelezi said his party remained the only party with support across South Africa.

"My supporters stretch across the nation and the politics my party endorses has not only remained consistent and pragmatic, but has a universal appeal of which no other South African party can boast," Mr Buthelezi said.

He urged people "to go for the bottom", a reference to the IFP's place at the bottom of the ballot.

He accused the African National Congress and SA Communist Party [SACP] of raising expectations. "What the ANC/SACP alliance has failed to take into account are the obvious problems which flow from inflated expectations, especially when faced with the inequalities of the present and our country's restrained resources.

"I am absolutely convinced that the ANC has neither the will nor the power to put right in this country what the decades of apartheid have made so terribly wrong. The ANC has specialised in the politics of deceit.

"My message to the people of South Africa is that the deep wounds in our society are as much produced by the ANC's grossly wrong responses to the needs of the people that apartheid has inflicted upon them," Mr Buthelezi said.

He said the car bomb blast in central Johannesburg did not augur well for the future. He hoped it was an isolated incident.

He also criticised the ANC for having shot Zulu marchers in Johannesburg on March 28, saying it would not be forgotten.

He said the ANC and the National Party had become "the strangest bedfellows the history of mankind has ever seen".

He said the ANC was pulling out all stops to make IFP strongholds ungovernable. "They would rather wipe the IFP off the face of this earth than face our formidable opposition in next week's elections," he said.

He said there were irreconcilable differences between black political groups. He said the ANC/SACP would never represent all South Africa's blacks.

For the April elections to succeed in establishing a secure and stable interim government, the prime political antagonists would have to exercise greater control over their followers. A culture of political tolerance had to be entrenched.

"While the IFP recognises that both the ANC and the NP [National Party] are two major political parties in South Africa, we are equally aware that these parties are

rejected by a large proportion of South Africa's electorate. "Any efforts by either of these parties to wrest control over a central party dictatorship after the elections will be the death knell for the people of South Africa."

He said the IFP had rejected the notion of the ANC and NP deciding bilaterally about the future of South Africa. "The people of South Africa need the protection and strength of the IFP to secure a democratic settlement."

As Mr Buthelezi finished his speech, hundreds of his supporters armed with sticks and assegais streamed out of the stadium. Police on the scene said there were no incidents.

IFP Issues Press Statement on Party Policy

MB2404142594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222
GMT 24 Apr 94

[Statement issued by the IFP on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 24 April]

[Text] Everyone in S.A. [South Africa] wants peace, economic recovery, investor confidence, jobs, houses, better schools and hospitals. We believe that IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] policy will produce these in the following way:

Peace

Our policy of federalism would not have any group of people feeling that they are dominated by any other. Power would be devolved right down to local government level: we would have government assistance but not government dictating to the people. This will allow people to express their cultural differences: to adopt different policies on such things as abortion in different provinces according to the principles of the people in that province. This will remove the resentment created by dictating to people from above and would already help towards creating peace.

Economic improvement, to give everyone jobs, better houses, schools, hospitals, will come about through our economic policies because we believe in free enterprise. This results in people having enthusiasm to work because each man reaps the reward of his own labour. Social programmes are created by the state; assistance is sought from big business and the wealthier private sector, but it cannot be forced from them; it is drawn by incentives.

The IFP has always promoted hard work. We support self reliance and self improvement, respect for other members of society and responsibility in exchange for rights.

Economic reconstruction and development

The IFP recognises the need to correct the economic disparities which are a product of the policies in the past, but we must do this in a realistic and productive way.

Our policy of federalism would result in competition between the various provinces to create the most efficient economic system. We believe that the less the government interferes in the economy, the better. This does not mean that the government plays no role. We recommended the establishment of permanent independent commissions. An independent auditor general, a civil service commission, the regulatory relief commission, the economic development commission, the environmental commission and the consumer affairs commission. Unlike the ANC we would not allow government to appoint these commissions and then seek advice from other bodies and implement it according to our grand design. We would want the commissions to be representative of as many sectors of the public as possible and let government be advised by the commissions.

Taxes

Our tax policy would require every province to receive an entitlement from the central government, i.e. a percentage of the amount of taxes paid returned to the province to use for the benefit of the people of the province. Some provinces are poor and would require more handouts from central government than others, but the present interim constitution puts the provinces completely at the mercy of the central government. Therefore an ANC dominated central government could attempt to deprive provinces in which the ANC is not in a majority; like the Western Cape and Natal. This will build resentment, not peace. The IFP's federal economic policy would allow the principle of asymmetry and subsidiarity to take place; this means that each province takes on as much responsibility for health, education, schools and so on as it can cope with; as the province becomes stronger and wants to take on more responsibility it is allowed to do so. We cannot produce a nation of little grey people. We want a multi coloured South Africa where people can grow as tall as they are able.

Land policy

We would want to see a strong welfare programme; but more government money for welfare can only come from a market driven economy. Only that way will we have the confidence of local and overseas investors to invest money in our country. To return land to the people, firstly we would look to the masses of wasted land belonging to the state; thereafter we would attempt to expropriate unprofitable land by paying reasonable compensation for that land.

Our idea of government is that of a caring parent who assists the family of 9 children i.e. the provinces, and insists on basic principles of good living i.e. the 33 principles of the constitution and basic human rights for all. The ANC sees the government as a dictating parent who believes that he or she knows best what is right for everyone. Their's is a communist style recipe for disaster.

Although we have governed in KwaZulu for 9 years we have not been accused of corruption as has the NP [National Party], wealthy businessmen have assured us they will invest in KwaZulu/Natal if we achieve federalism.

To be a winning nation South Africa must have peace and economic growth. Our policies will bring these about. We are not going to deliver dreams in people's laps as the ANC promises to do; we want to build a country in which everyone's dreams become possible.

To do this for you, you must vote for us.

Chief Buthelezi's final appeal to the country before the election campaign closes is:

Please South Africans, no more violence. Let us all go peacefully on Wednesday and Thursday to cast our vote and take up the struggle inside Parliament.

CP Chief Negotiator To Vote for Freedom Front

MB2404162994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Report by S. Denny]

[Text] Johannesburg April 23 SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] chief negotiator Tom Langley will vote for the Freedom Front [FF] in next week's election. Mr Langley, CP MP for Soutpansberg in the far-northern Transvaal, said on Sunday [24 April] his decision followed an appeal by FF leader General Constand Viljoen for Afrikaners to vote for his party and a statement by CP leader Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg that Afrikaners should decide for themselves whether they should vote.

Paper Warns of 'Serious Dangers' After Election

MB2404090894 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English 24 Apr 94 p 6

[From the "Comment" column]

[Text] In just a little over 24 hours, the first votes in South Africa's historic democratic all-inclusive elections will be cast. It will mark the culmination of more than four years of negotiations, nearly a century of struggle waged by the African National Congress and the end of a tragic past. It will also signal the beginning of a new future as we embark on a course in pursuance of three imperatives—reconciliation, reconstruction and development. Without these, we run the risk of failing in our historic duty to deliver the country from 46 years of institutionalised apartheid.

We must move with all haste as we set off on this course and consolidate the victory that we have won at such great cost. There can be no time for complacency even on day-one of our liberation. Serious dangers lurk ahead and any procrastination in the execution of our historic responsibility could expose our fragile democracy to all sorts of threats from forces both outside and within the

process. These threats must not be underestimated, despite the public commitment by almost everyone of apartheid's partners in the electoral process.

For them, the elections symbolise their most traumatic moment—it will decisively strip them of the privileges and power they have exercised with impunity and guarded jealously and ruthlessly for so long. We therefore must not underestimate the temptation among these forces to grab back that power—both now and in the next five years. One of the surest ways of consolidating our victory is to give it a material and tangible character which the democratic majority will feel committed to defending. But we cannot guarantee that the ANC will be able to move with the necessary haste in consolidating the victory unless it is sufficiently empowered in parliament to fend off opposition from its partners in the government of national unity, who simply have no history of commitment to democracy. Their claim that they have shed the repressive baggage accumulated over the past 46 years is unconvincing.

If in fact the National Party [NP] jettisoned this baggage in 1990, when it unbanned the liberation movements, there is simply no evidence to bear this out. No new houses have been built and grossly uneven expenditure on education and health care for blacks and whites remains very much a feature of the country under NP rule since 1990. Violence continued to escalate each year since 1990 with no convincing action being taken by the NP to bring the bloodletting under control. To suggest that it will begin to deliver after the election when it could not in 46 years and more recently in the four years after it underwent its conversion, is simply unconvincing.

But this is not the only argument that the NP is using to bolster its position in a democratic parliament. It has also asked voters to vote for it in order to curb the power of the ANC, which if left unchecked, will resort to communist rule, it claims. But the NP is less than sincere in making this claim because it has as recently as four years ago pronounced the death of communism when justifying its unbanning of the SACP [South African Communist Party]. To now project it as a threat is not only inconsistent but transparently dishonest. Either that, or the NP has stopped believing its own arguments.

Whichever way we look at it, the NP must not be allowed the space to delay the liberation by blocking the ANC's reconstruction efforts. Nor must the Democratic Party and Inkatha, which co-managed suppression of democracy with the NP, be allowed to postpone the liberation. We can only block the initiatives of these parties by strengthening the hand of the ANC, which has behind it more than 80 years of commitment to non racialism, democracy, accountability and transparency.

DEFEND YOUR LIBERATION AND VOTE FOR THE ANC.

Ciskeians in Last-Minute Rush To Get Voter Cards

MB2504084394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0827 GMT 25 Apr 94

[Report by Ben MacLennan]

[Text] East London April 25 SAPA—Ciskeians queued in their hundreds in East London from early Monday [25 April] morning in a last-minute rush to get voter cards for Wednesday's election.

Acting regional representative of the Department of Home Affairs in the Border, Mr Les Grieb, said the department's office in East London stayed open on Saturday and Sunday, issuing some 1,500 cards.

By 9.30 AM Monday, the queue already stretched round two sides of a city block. Mr Grieb said most applicants would be from Mdantsane in the Ciskei.

Normal office hours were 8 AM to 3 PM, but any queue that still existed at 3 PM would be dealt with, he said. His staff had been carrying on until seven or eight at night. "I would say they are coping, but we are under terrible pressure at the moment."

Mobile teams of the department working in the East London/Mdantsane also issued about 1,000 cards over the weekend, and were back in the field on Monday.

At a nearby home affairs office issuing ID documents, the queue was much smaller than the voting card line. Mr Grieb said that up to last week, the ID office had been issuing up to 1,000 documents a week. It seemed people had decided that if their ID's had not arrived by now, they would rather get a voter card.

ANC Says National Party Issuing Temporary Voter Cards

MB2304202694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] The ANC's Northern Cape region has complained to the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] that the National Party is removing temporary voter cards from Department of Justice offices and issuing them itself. The ANC said it had received information that 19 voters' cards had been issued from the NP's Victoria West offices.

200,000 Expected to Vote in U.S., Canada

MB2404155794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] Vancouver April 24 SAPA—As many as 200,000 North American residents could be voting in the April 26-28 election, according to South African Embassy estimates in Washington and Ottawa. Those and other expatriates round the world were so numerous, they could influence the outcome of the election, the South

African ambassador to Canada, Andre Kilian, told the VANCOUVER SUN newspaper.

Large advertisements last week in United States and Canadian newspapers gave South African expatriates and refugees the locations of polling stations throughout both countries, some specially set up in centres where there are no consulates.

The advertisements indicated U.S. and Canadian residents would be allowed to vote even if they had become citizens of those countries, provided they produced documentary proof they were once South Africans.

Although neither embassy could give official numbers, both offered rough estimates based largely on the host governments' census data. These put the numbers of eligible South African voters at about 100,000 in each country, totalling 200,000.

The sheer volume of enquiries to telephone numbers provided in the advertisements indicated a high rate of expatriate voting, the Washington and Ottawa embassies said. "I just hope we have enough ballot papers," Mr Kilian said, but added there was a "contingency plan" in case of a shortage.

ANC's Mandela Reportedly To Vote in Durban

MB2404192094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Report by Craig Doonan]

'Text] Durban April 24 SAPA—African National Congress President Nelson Mandela will vote in Durban on April 27, according to ANC Women's League official Dr Nkosazana Zuma. Dr Zuma, wife of ANC Natal premier-elect Jacob Zuma, told reporters after Mr Mandela addressed a massive rally at Durban's King's Park on Sunday that he would vote in area, but she would not reveal at which polling station.

Mbeki, Ramaphosa Main Candidates for Deputy President

MB2204182894 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Apr 94 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Kaizer Nyatumba]

[Text] Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi might be one of two of South Africa's deputy presidents after the election if he does "reasonably well" in next week's poll, according to reliable ANC sources. The sources said Buthelezi, whose party made a sensational last-minute entry into the election race this week, was being seriously considered in ANC circles for the position of one of two executive deputy presidents. The offer would be made to him in the interests of peace and national unity, especially if he had a fairly respectable showing in the election.

He would then join National Party leader F.W. de Klerk as the country's deputy president, with the ANC forfeiting its right to appoint the first deputy president—something to which it will be automatically entitled to if no more than two parties get over 20 percent each in the election.

The sources stressed, however, that this was just one of the options being considered in certain ANC circles, although not everyone in the organisation's national executive committee (NEC) was happy about it. The ANC begins a two-day meeting of its extended NEC today, where the first deputy presidency of the country and Nelson Mandela's tentative Cabinet will be discussed.

Within the ANC itself, National Chairman Thabo Mbeki and Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa are the two main candidates, with each man's supporters lobbying very strongly for their man. Because of the divisive nature of the designation of a deputy president, this issue has so far been discussed in hush-hush tones within the ANC.

Mbeki's supporters, mostly in the ANC Youth League, point to the fact that he was placed second on the lists which came from the various regions across the country.

They say the list which saw Ramaphosa leap-frogging to the second spot had been a result of the national conference attended by party bosses and therefore did not represent "the will of the people". Responding to a question at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Ramaphosa—like Mbeki a week ago—said he and his colleagues in the ANC were not inclined to talk about themselves and what positions they might hold in future. He confirmed, however, that the process of putting together an ANC Cabinet was under way.

The sources said Mbeki, who was "presently the most senior person in the ANC and commands a lot of respect from all sectors", was a clear favourite for the job. Another "very senior and powerful job" had already been earmarked for Ramaphosa.

However, ANC sources yesterday told THE STAR there was now a possibility of maverick information and publicity chief Dr Pallo Jordan becoming a compromise candidate for the first deputy presidency to avoid a showdown between Ramaphosa and Mbeki. This would be similar to what happened at the organisation's July 1991 congress in Durban where Walter Sisulu was elected deputy president to stave off a potentially divisive battle for the position between the late Chris Hani and Mbeki.

Approached for comment yesterday, Jordan said: "I have not heard about it. However, I would not be a compromise candidate because I am very uncompromising". Asked what his reaction would be if he were nominated for the position, he said he would "seriously consider it".

Mbeki on Future Government

LD2504111894 London BBC Television Network in English 0715 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Report on interview with ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki in Johannesburg by David Frost in London on 24 Apr on the "Breakfast With Frost" program—recorded]

[Text] [Frost] Earlier this morning I spoke to Thabo Mbeki, the national chairman of the ANC [African National Congress] and I asked him if he felt the sense of joy that was shown by first-time voters at last night's Nelson Mandela rally—joy not only at an ANC victory but joy at voting at all?

[Mbeki] Yes, I think so and I think you are right, the people want change. It's not really merely that people want particular parties, they want change, they want this capacity to vote, they want to see a new government, they want to see a new life.

[Frost] That's right, and in a sense, this is something that you've all waited for for 30 years.

[Mbeki] Yes indeed, it's taken quite a bit of time. But now that it's here we do want to conclude this process and indeed have this new government.

[Frost] Do you think, with all the hopes that will be piled high on this new government, do you think you can fulfill people's expectations?

[Mbeki] Yes, I think it is possible to begin very early after the elections to begin to meet those expectations. Clearly, we can't meet everything at the same time. But I think it is possible to begin to show change very quickly, with new houses, better schools, and things of this sort. I think it is possible to move pretty quickly.

[Frost] Your opponents are always talking about the number of communists in the ANC and so on. I mean, how many communists are there likely to be in the government, in an ANC government, and what does the word communist mean in South Africa?

[Mbeki] Well, David, I don't know. The question of the cabinet is a matter that will be, that will be in there, that is, in the hands, let me say, of our president. So he's looking at that question of who is going to be in that cabinet. I'm quite certain he'll be sensitive to all manner of factors and clearly you can't have a situation where you had a cabinet which was composed in a way that was contrary to the political opinion in the country. And in this particular instance, the South African instance, you had a communist party that has participated in the struggle against apartheid for decades, ever since it was formed. And among the majority of the people in the country you don't have this particular problem of communism, because people see communists as people with whom they served in jail, people who were killed, people who were executed because of the political struggle. But as I'm saying, that in the composition of the cabinet I'm

quite sure that the cabinet that will emerge will reflect the fact that the majority party in the country is the ANC, and the next biggest I suppose might very well be the National Party.

[Frost] Right, now I was just thinking: Such people as were called communists in South Africa that I have met, were...[pauses] People in Europe, as you know, think of Russian communism. And, I mean, a lot of those so-called communists seem to me to be what we would call socialists.

[Mbeki] Yes, indeed. I think the positions as explained by members of the Communist Party here, are really rather different from what one had heard about, what was said, for instance, in the Soviet Union.

[Frost] Absolutely. Now, you've been in the center of events in the last two or three days and throughout the campaign in working out this deal, as it were, with General Viljoen. It is reported here that the election, [that you were] examining the prospects for a white homeland or volkstaat after the elections. Is that an accurate report of what you did?

[Mbeki] Yes, it is. We've been discussing the question with them and yesterday we signed an agreement which spells out how constitutionally the matter would be pursued and the votes will be counted in such a way as to measure the support for the notion of a volkstaat, of an Afrikaaner state. But we also agreed that whatever happens to it, it cannot be in violation of the principles of democracy, of nonracialism, of fundamental human rights. So it won't be merely a matter that there are so many Afrikaaners who have said we want a state and therefore such a state will be established. It would only be established if it is consistent with the rest of the constitution which provides for a nonracial democracy.

[Frost] I see, that's very clear and a real clarification. Does that mean that it would be a part of the new South Africa, or independent of the new South Africa?

[Mbeki] No, no, even they, when they have argued the argument, General Viljoen and the others, they have not argued for an independent state. They have argued for a part of the country where they would have some particular rights to express what they describe as Afrikaaner self-determination, but it would be part of South Africa. But, of course, this is a matter that must be agreed by this elected constitutional assembly.

[Frost] Understood. Tell me, to what do you attribute—I breathed a sigh of relief, and I'm sure everybody did, when Chief Buthelezi was brought into the election at the last moment—to what do you attribute that good news, that breakthrough?

[Mbeki] It was indeed good news. It's difficult to say but it seems that it was a combination of various factors—that people from within the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] were pushing for participation; the offer that the ANC had made to the king to resolve the matter of the

future of the Zulu king. It seems also to have made an impression because the king then wanted the elections to take place, because his future could only be guaranteed by the elected parties. I think matters of this sort and some of his oldest friends who seemed to have told him that he will end up in a wilderness if he didn't participate in the elections. [sentence as heard] I think it's an accumulation of those sorts of pressures.

[Frost] Well, we will doubtless lose the satellite in a moment, so I just wanted to thank you for being with us and covering so much ground this morning. And may I just wish you the elections and the freedom that you all dream of.

[Mbeki] Thank you very much, David. And come and join us when we install Nelson Mandela as president.

ANC Official Views Problems Faced by New Government

AU2504091794 Vienna PROFIL in German 25 Apr 94
p 60

[Interview with ANC Information Chief Pallo Jordan, who is "considered to be a candidate for a ministerial office," by Johannes Dietrich and Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof; place and date not given]

[Text] [PROFIL] Mr. Jordan, this week the first general elections will take place as planned and even your archenemy Buthelezi has given in at the last moment. All in all, a total victory for the ANC.

[Jordan] No, one cannot say that. One might say, at most, that the negotiating tactics of the ANC have paid off. But it was expensive: Much blood was shed, the economy has been damaged, and the country has been brought to the brink of the abyss. Buthelezi's Inkatha Party could already have had everything it now has last year.

[PROFIL] According to the Constitution, there will be a coalition government at first. The public sector and the economy will remain largely in white hands. Can the ANC rule in this way at all?

[Jordan] Power is not just located at the stock exchange, in the boards of governors, in the public sector, or in the army. Power is distributed among various centers. It is now important to shift it. For instance, in 1976, the white management was still able to tell the black workers: If you want more money, look where you get it from. In 1984, they were no longer able to say that, they were confronted with well-organized trade unions. If we now get a democratic government, the entrepreneurs will be even more careful. In this way power is shifted—not dramatically, but effectively.

[PROFIL] Your opponent so far, the National Party (NP), will become your coalition partner. Clashes are preprogrammed in this case.

[Jordan] Quite so. Our first battle in the cabinet will be about the redistribution program. The NP always says: That is too expensive.

We cannot count on their cooperation.

[PROFIL] Will you raise taxes?

[Jordan] At the moment, taxes are as high on milk as on champagne, as high on pig's bones as on Westphalian ham. We think this is unjust. We say: Put taxes on champagne and leave milk alone!

[PROFIL] But with that you will frighten the whites.

[Jordan] Of course.

[PROFIL] And then they will not invest.

[Jordan] We will see.

[PROFIL] Will the public sector sabotage the new government?

[Jordan] We must expect that. We are dealing with people who do not like us. We also do not expect voluntary cooperation by banks, by the mining industry, and by the rich white farmers. Whether they will really proceed against us actively is another question.

[PROFIL] What has the ANC learned from the failures of other African regimes?

[Jordan] We have also been able to learn from the bad example here. South Africa as the most autocratic country on the continent and far more corrupt than any other state in Africa. The population was treated like a conquered people, not like citizens. We did not have any rights, any claims, nothing. Blacks, who constitute 75 percent of the population, earn about 10 percent of the entire income. As regards inequality, South Africa tops any other African country.

[PROFIL] While everywhere in the world the red flags are hauled down, they are hoisted on the Cape. Is the alliance of the ANC with the communists not an anachronism?

[Jordan] The fact that communists are so successful here is a result of history. They have honestly earned their role by participating in the struggle for liberation. Paradoxically, they were supported by the white minority regime: Anyone who was against apartheid was branded as a communist. In the eyes of the blacks, communism, therefore, had to be something good.

[PROFIL] And the Stalinists in the party could not establish a new dictatorship?

[Jordan] Most black South Africans know that the communists are not strong enough to dominate politics. The fact that many South Africans have this fear is mostly only an alibi: They pretend to be against the communists, but, in reality, they are against democracy.

[PROFIL] With the elections, the ANC has achieved its first goal: national liberation. What will come then? Is the ANC, the collection pond of political movements, now threatened with being split?

[Jordan] National liberation has not yet been achieved. What we will get now is democracy. But national transformation has not yet been achieved by that. The issue of the land, for instance, remains an enormous problem. The new government must struggle for power. The struggle continues.

ANC 'Hawks' Against Mandela Plan To Cut Defense Budget

MB2204192294 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 22-28 Apr 94 p 5

[Report by Iden Wetherell]

[Text] Joe Modise—tipped as South Africa's next defence minister—made an undisclosed visit to Britain in December at the invitation of the British Ministry of Defence's sales division, the British embassy has confirmed.

And the ANC's PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] chief, Tokyo Sexwale, this week told the MAIL & GUARDIAN that he had held talks with French arms manufacturers. Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] chief Modise and Sexwale's contacts with the European arms industry are highly significant in the context of a fierce debate unfolding within the ANC on the role of defence in a democratic South Africa.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela has pledged to cut defence spending to pay for the ANC's R39-billion [rand] Reconstruction and Development Programme. But sources say powerful ANC insiders, including Modise, are fighting for a larger defence budget. Modise is said to be angry that he was not consulted about proposals to fund the RDP from defence allocations. The "hawks" are said to enjoy growing support.

ANC attitudes towards the South African Defence Force [SADF] have shifted radically in the past few months, sources within the movement admit. Institute for Defence Policy Director Jakkie Cilliers confirmed that the budgetary claims of a new defence force had been boosted by continued unrest and the failings of the police and National Peacekeeping Force. Defence specialists say that in these circumstances, South Africa's defence budget is likely to be hiked, not reduced. The integration of the SADF with MK and homeland forces, together with a growing reliance on the army as primary internal peacekeeper, are cited as new burdens on the fiscus.

British embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams confirmed that the British government's Defence Exports Services Organisation had "facilitated contacts" between Modise and British industry, including defence contractors, during his December visit to Britain. Sources say Modise

discussed the possibility of a British military advisory and training team, similar to that based in Zimbabwe, assisting in the military integration process.

MK spokesman Calvin Kahn, who together with Armscor [Armament Corporation] general manager Tielman de Waal accompanied Modise to London, would neither confirm nor deny the visit. Interviewed this week, Sexwale disclosed he had visited Paris last July as the guest of Paris mayor Jacques Chirac and held talks with leading politicians and manufacturers. These had included representatives of avionics/missile company Matra, Thomson communications, and aircraft manufacturer Aerospatiale.

Sexwale said he was embarrassed by press speculation that he was also being tipped as a future minister of defence. On the outcome of his discussions, he added that he had "not been taken in by French wine". Sexwale confirmed attending the Paris Air Show in 1991 as a guest of French missile systems giant Sagem. "I'm a hard-nosed nationalist in matters of technology", he said. "This country must not become a banana republic. The destruction of our hi-tech base by the current government is a crime against the people." But he favours technology that can be converted to civilian uses and does not want to see social imperatives sacrificed so generals can have "military toys".

He described the South African Air Force's recent Pilatus deal with Switzerland as "highly questionable". Armscor manufacturers complain privately that the ANC are boasting of having tied up sweetheart deals with the ANC. But Sexwale denies that any deals have been cut.

Profile of ANC Natal/KwaZulu Premier Candidate

MB2304064094 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 22-28 Apr 94 p 17

[Report on interview with ANC Natal/Kwazulu premier candidate Jacon Zuma by Stephen Laufer in Natal on 17 April]

[Text] Rising to greet King Goodwill Zwelithini's wife Buhle Mathe, Inkatha chief Mangosuthu Buthelezii and the National Party's Natal leader George E. M. Lett at last Sunday's Jesus Peace Rally in Durban, the ANC's Jacob Zuma already had the aura of the regional premierships about him. Zuma was the first of the dignitaries to arrive at the ecumenical event, adopting the attitude of the man in the driving seat as the others entered the presidential box at King's Park Stadium.

Still 11 days away from almost certain victory in the regional election, he was a man on a mission. Zuma knows that he will need to build a broad church if he is to govern South Africa's second most populous province successfully. So although shirtsleeves sufficed for Mathe, a friend of Zuma's wife from schooldays, there was respect in the elaborate gestures of greeting. For the

pin-striped Buthelezi, Zuma donned his elegant double-breasted suit jacket before an apparently warm embrace and a quick one-on-one chat in the corner. Arriving just a few minutes later, Bartlett was greeted no less enthusiastically.

Of Buthelezi, Zuma said: "I have spoken to him many times. We have very warm relations." It was Sunday, two days before Buthelezi's decision to enter the election process, but Zuma will not write off the Inkatha chief. The agenda of the Jesus Rally was coalition building: no one would be excluded from contributing to stability and growth in Natal/KwaZulu, no matter their previous track records, no matter the legacy of enmity and bloodshed.

Zuma has the confidence of a man who believes history is on his side. His conviction that he is on a winning wicket flows less from the Marxist theory he learnt from Harry Gwala on Robben Island than the progression of his own life. It's been a long road from his impoverished childhood as the son of a domestic worker too poor to send him to school to a position of influence as a leading ANC strategist. They were years of struggle and hardship Zuma describes without a hint of pathos, always with the soft smile of a man at ease in his own ability.

Almost 40 years have passed since his political education began in Cato Manor, more than 20 since his release from a decade on Robben Island, four since his emergence from the gruelling life of an underground operative.

"I have accomplished an ambition: to see South Africa free," he said, munching on a banana during the drive to an election rally in Pietermaritzburg's Imbali township after the Durban peace meeting. "The next task is to build the nation, to end conflict. It will centre in Natal/KwaZulu. Things could go wrong for the whole nation here—or they could go right. That is why I chose to leave politics at national level and work here."

He appears to have weathered the storm raised by the inquiry into abuse of prisoners in the ANC camps in Angola—there is no hint that he has been packed off to the provinces because he is no longer viable on the national stage. Zuma is no stranger to the art of politics, once described by the German sociologist Max Weber as the patient drilling of holes in very thick boards. He has been involved in endless discussions and strategy sessions aimed at bringing Inkatha and the white ultra-rightwing into the electoral process. The participation of Inkatha and Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front in next week's elections is in part his work. He has patiently built a relationship with King Goodwill, who he says is a Christian who wants peace. "He is troubled by the deaths," says Zuma, "he wants his people to live in harmony."

But he is not uncritical of the monarch to whom he professes allegiance. Referring to a rally in Durban's Umlazi township last Saturday at which Nelson Mandela led an estimated 20,000 strong crowd in paying homage to the king, Zuma says he asked himself: "If the king

doesn't understand these are his people, then what language does he speak?" The crowd's enthusiasm for the monarchy was genuine, says Zuma: "It electrified the rally. The king should realise some are made to look like enemies, but they love him, they respect him."

The monarchy has been manipulated, believes Zuma, not just by Ullandi's current office-holders, but by the apartheid and colonial authorities who went before. "People in general are happy to see the lost dignity of the monarchy restored," he says, referring to the ANC's constitutional proposals which accord a status similar to that of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II to the Zulu royal house.

For Zuma, a modern democracy needs to continue limiting the monarch's influence, if with a new subtlety. So he seeks to temper constitutional generosity towards Zwelithini with subtle pointers to the legitimate claims of others. His knowledge of the royal houses of South Africa is an asset here, a reflection both of his roots in traditional Zulu society as the son of a member of the royal house of Zuma and his skill as a politician.

When talk with church leaders turned on Sunday to the royal houses, Zuma was quick to respond to mention of the Hlubes in the Estcourt area by saying "they contest (Zwelithini's sovereignty over them), they claim never to have been defeated by Shaka." He goes on to give many other examples of royal houses with separate claims to recognition. With much of his childhood spent roaming between Durban, Mapumulo and Nkandla in the Zulu heartland, Zuma spans the spectrum of Zulu society from the traditional to the modern, from the rural to the urban. He clearly believes that loyalty to the king is the duty of every Zulu, but that democracy demands that the king be shown the limits of his power.

Democracy was learnt at the knee of his half-brother Mntukabongwa, an ANC and South African Congress of Trade Unions activist at the Joko tea factory in Durban. It was the beginning of a road which saw Zuma joining Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing) at its foundation, arrested while leaving the country for military training, and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Released in 1973, he immediately returned to underground work to reconstruct the ANC networks destroyed by the police. Skipping to Swaziland when the net closed in, he illegally returned to South Africa several times. "If they'd have caught me, they would have killed me," he says. "So I had to plan my trips in great detail; that way I could be safe."

On a bus ride in northern Zululand, Zuma came close to having to shoot it out with the police. "I'd planned to seize their weapons, but they weren't looking for me. It left me a little shaken." The risks were worthwhile, says Zuma. "You weren't running the struggle by remote control. You could shape the structures on the ground." Shaping a new Natal/KwaZulu, and through it South Africa, will be Zuma's task in the next five years. A graduate of informal night schools and Robben Island

study circles, and the father of 10 children, he is determined to give education spending very high priority. "I'd like to retire from active politics at the next election," he insists. "I'll be 57. A cottage by the sea, with the waves lapping, would be wonderful. I love the sea."

De Klerk: New Government Has 5 Years 'To Get It Right'

MB2204151394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Report by L. Braid]

[Text] Cape Town April 23 SAPA—The new Government of National Unity would have five years in which to lay the foundation for a new South Africa, State President F W de Klerk said on Saturday [23 April]. If this foundation was not laid well, the country would pay an expensive price later. Mr de Klerk was addressing a luncheon of the President 100 Club attended by 450 people.

"We have a one-off chance to get it right. This is not the time for people to vote for their little prejudices, but to vote on a basis of principles and policies with regard to the major issues which have to be addressed in the next five years."

He said a vote for the small parties with a narrow focus would be wasted. "These parties focusing on specific issues cannot be trusted because they over-emphasise only one aspect and ignore the total picture."

"These are serious times and many of the smaller parties are making a joke out of an election which will determine the course and direction of the country."

Turning to the National Party's two main opponents, Mr de Klerk said if the African National Congress had too much power, it would play into the hands of the "wild ones" in the party. If the ANC was cut down to size by a strong NP [National Party], it would provide a balance of power which South Africa needed.

He said he was deeply disappointed that the Democratic Party had found it necessary to demonise the NP as if it was the main threat to the future. "I would have expected the DP to stand up and fight the ANC and say that we should not waste time trying to cut each others' throats, but instead gather support for that which we believe in."

Although the NP could not claim all the honour for change, it had been the initiator and had had the guts and courage to change itself from within. "I ask for a mandate to enter the Government of National Unity to represent the moderates with asseriveness because we will have a strong, wide, deep power base," he said.

Buthelezi Not To Serve in National Unity Government

MB2204165694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says that he will not serve in a government of national unity even if his party wins enough votes. Dr. Buthelezi said at an election rally near Piet Retief in the Eastern Transvaal that the IFP's struggle for freedom had just begun.

Dr. Buthelezi also warned that if the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance gained more than 50 percent support in the election, it could scrap the present interim constitution. He said that a bleak future would await South Africa because federalism, the kwaZulu-Natal region, and other provincial powers would disappear.

Security Plans for Presidential Inauguration Detailed

MB2204201894 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Apr 94 p 9

[Report by unidentified Pretoria correspondent]

[Text] The National Inauguration Committee (NIC) has devised a ticket system to control the hordes of people expected to attend the May 10 presidential inauguration ceremony in Pretoria. A spokesman for the NIC said only 150,000 people would be allowed on to the lawns of the Union Buildings, and it was hoped that strict crowd control would prevent a spillover of people into residential areas.

The spokesman said separate events were planned for venues outside Pretoria to prevent a huge influx of people. An international soccer match was planned for the FNB [First National Bank] Stadium near Johannesburg. It was hoped the new president would be able to address people at other venues later in the day, the spokesman said.

Security arrangements for the inauguration, which would be attended by at least 50 heads of state or their representatives, had been going well. Heavy security force deployment around the Union Buildings would contain the crowd to the lawn below the amphitheatre, where the ceremony would take place, the spokesman said. Various assembly points would be set up in Pretoria where people would receive security screening before being given tickets to attend the inauguration. They would be bussed from the assembly points to the Union Buildings. The Arcadia suburb would be closed off to traffic.

Sources on the security planning committee of the NIC however, were less optimistic about crowd numbers. A source said an unprecedented number of security force

members would roll into Pretoria to prevent the ceremony from turning into bloody chaos. He said a contingency plan was going ahead for up to 1 million people expected to converge on Pretoria.

A source on the Joint Security Committee said several thousand security force members would be deployed around the Union Buildings, but they would not be able to prevent carnage if things went wrong. In an effort to dilute the crowd at the Union Buildings, talks were also under way to install huge television screens at several stadiums where people could follow the inauguration. These included Loftus Versfeld, Centurion Park, Ellis Park and the FNB Stadium. The security plans included:

- Security forces, both uniformed and plainclothed, would be brought in from other regions to control the crowd.
- VIPs would be housed in only a few hotels to ease security and travel arrangements.
- Permanent and roving roadblocks would be set up on access routes to check for weapons.
- Random checks on individuals for firearms would be done throughout the day.
- The police and defence force would establish a joint operation centre from which security would be coordinated.

Finland's President To Attend Inauguration

MB2204094494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Report by E van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria April 22 SAPA—Finland's newly elected President Mr Martti Ahtisaari plans to attend the inauguration of South Africa's new president in Pretoria on May 10, the Finland Embassy said on Friday. Mr Ahtisaari, a former career diplomat and a former director-general of the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry, was for years closely connected with southern Africa. "His role in the developments leading to Namibia's independence was a particularly difficult one," the embassy statement said. Mr Ahtisaari was at the time the special representative of the United Nations secretary-general for Namibia.

Britain's Prince Philip To Attend Inauguration

MB2104193494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 94

[Text] Queen Elizabeth will be represented by her consort, Prince Philip, at the swearing in of South Africa's new president on the 10th of next month, ending a 47-year-old break in official visits by Britain's royal family. This was announced by Buckingham Palace in London today. In 1947 King George VI visited South Africa with his consort and daughters, Elizabeth, now queen, and Margaret.

Minister Kriel Shreds Documents Before Leaving Office

MB2404123194 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Apr 94 p 1

[Report by Dirk van Eeden and Peter de Ionnio]

[Text] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has confirmed that a large number of official documents were destroyed as he prepared to leave office. Mr. Kriel insisted, however, that the documents were not secret, but were party political papers and personal documents. But a source close to the department claimed that officials shredded documents which showed that the SAP [South African Police] favoured the NP [National Party] over the ANC. The source said so much paper had to be destroyed ahead of elections that the ministry's own paper shredders could not cope.

ANC 'Outraged' at Kriel

MB2404131094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0953 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Report by P Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—The African National Congress said it was "outraged" that Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel had shredded official documents, and asked what dark secrets he was so eager to keep from the public. "We have no doubt that the documents that are being destroyed contains evidence of how the National Party abused the South African Police for their own petty party political aims," the ANC said in a statement on Sunday [24 April] in reaction to reports that Mr Kriel had shredded the documents on leaving his office.

The ANC asked whether the documents were related to Third Force activities. It said Mr Kriel was trying to rob South Africans of their right to know what happened during the apartheid years. The ANC said Mr Kriel would continue abusing power if he gained any position of seniority in the race for the Western Cape premiership.

Mr Kriel has said the papers were personal and party political.

South African Press Review for 22 Apr

MB2204162594

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Most Rightwingers Likely To Vote for Viljoen— "Whether or not the Conservative Party [CP] officially jumps on board (another sticker on the ballot form!?) it is now clear that the bulk of white right-wingers will turn up at the polls, probably to cast their X opposite the visage of General Viljoen," states Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 April in a page 18 editorial.

Although South Africa can "rejoice in the turn of events," "let's not run away with the idea that the right is disposed of." THE STAR believes "the core issue has not been dealt with. The constitution still fails to offer a place in the sun to nervous minorities. There are going to be renewed demands for unattainables—Volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland], sovereign kingdom, whatever—until the simple and attainable core need for real minority rights is met. South Africa has leaped a hurdle, not finished the race."

BUSINESS DAY

Democratic Party 'Watchdog Role' Needed—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 April in its page-6 editorial points out that "Nelson Mandela, [Trevor] Manuel and other ANC leaders are adept at making the statements calculated to assuage the concerns of businessmen, investors and those who rely on them. But the politicians' constituency is wide, and their pre-election strategy has been to target their promises to specific audiences. The ANC prides itself on its inner democracy. But that interaction of forces within the party has not led to open debate but to conflicting and contradictory statements on all manner of topics." Ahead of the 26 April elections, "the ANC realises that public airing of those contradictions would bring home the ambiguities of the party's economic policies. That is surely the message of the ANC's refusal this week to state how the modest cost of its reconstruction and development programme was calculated." BUSINESS DAY says "an experienced watchdog will be vital" for the economy to succeed. "Only the Democratic Party [DP] can be trusted to play the proper watchdog role. Its record and experience of opposition politics will be crucial to the functioning of a proper democracy." Every vote for the DP "will be a vote for the decent South Africa we all want."

SOWETAN

Decline of Political Violence Welcome—"It is probably still too early to start celebrating, but reports that political violence is on the decline are good news," maintains a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 22 April. "No deaths were reported in Natal on Wednesday and calm seems to have returned to the East Rand after the SADF [South African Defense Force] replaced the National Peacekeeping Force on Tuesday night." "It might just be a coincidence that relative quiet has returned to our troubled land but this gap rekindles hope."

NEW NATION

Buthelezi Joins Election To Raise 'Legitimate' Complaints—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 22 April in a page 20 editorial has "grave misgivings" about the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's decision to join the polls and NEW NATION "advise the government, ANC and other interested parties to do all possible to ensure that Buthelezi does not use the election platform to discredit the process of

democracy. We fear that he may be taking part in the elections in order to raise 'legitimate' complaints with all and sundry that the elections were not fair because he did not have enough time to campaign; that some parts of Natal and the Transvaal were ravaged by violence; his supporters could not all come to the polls; and that the ballot papers may have been tampered with owing to the fact that Inkatha's name had to be stuck at the bottom of the form." NEW NATION also believes Buthelezi might claim "that he should be part of the government of national unity to avoid bloodshed from his dissatisfied supporters—an easier route to public office than the confirmation of the vote." However, the paper does hope that Buthelezi has "no ill intentions, and will go out to prove us wrong."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

'Strong Mandate' for ANC Reconstruction Program—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 22-28 April in its page-20 editorial says the priority for the new South Africa "must be reconstruction" through "development, job creation and the provision of basic services." The editorial examines the various parties to determine which one can most effectively deliver on this. "The IFP, NP [National Party] and DP, despite the changes they have gone through, still represent sectional interests. One strong advantage of the ANC is that it is a broad church: its election lists cross racial, class, gender and ethnic boundaries—and that is an essential element in any government that is going to deal with the difficult problems we face. The NP is too burdened by its past, too untrustworthy in its born-again non-racialism." The Pan-Africanist Congress is "too willing to play a racial ticket," and its socio-economic policies "have not taken cognisance of the post-Cold War reality." The DP is "plagued by poor leadership, has been disappointing in its attempts to win over doubtful voters, particularly from minority groups." So, WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN finds it "appropriate to give the ANC a strong mandate to undertake its Reconstruction and Development Programme, without having to buy off sectional interests." But there are aspects of the ANC that "trouble" WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN, "particularly in the week when some of its staff have been accused of having detained and abused IFP supporters in the basement of its PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] headquarters, more so when it is becoming apparent that Section 29 detention without trial is being retained." The paper is also concerned that the ANC "has shown too great a willingness to give the security forces unfettered powers and indemnity in the Natal State of Emergency. This is not a good omen for dealing with political rivals." There are also some "senior ANC people who have a flexible commitment to human rights." Nevertheless, "the ANC is the only party that has thrown its weight behind reconstruction and development, and has an extensive plan to achieve it. That plan is not without its flaws, but it is the best one before us as we go to the polls."

South African Press Review for 25 Apr
MB2504115694

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Johannesburg Blast 'Last-Ditch Attempt by Fanatics'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 April in a page-10 editorial says the 24 April bomb blast in the center of Johannesburg has "shaken the fledgling mood of marvelous optimism that swept South Africa after the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] breakthrough: we have reason to curse the brutal, ignorant criminals responsible for the outrage." "This bomb was another last-ditch attempt by fanatics to sabotage the transition the overwhelming majority of South Africans is committed to. It might not be the last act of terror in this period, but it does not signal the civil war or uprising that the doomsday prophets predicted for our moment of great change. The election is going ahead, miraculously, with the participation of all the most significant political parties in our country. This is an achievement of which the world is in awe: we have to keep our heads, and to see it through to completion."

BUSINESS DAY

New Style of Opposition Required—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 April declares in a page-16 editorial that the Democratic Party (DP) "has the vision required for opposition" role in the new South Africa. "Unlike the ANC, NP [National Party] and Inkatha, its prospects do not depend on inspirational leadership." However, the "nature of opposition politics

will change significantly. The Westminster style of opposition will not be altogether appropriate in South Africa in the next five years." This period requires "nation building", and "the value of the DP lies in its ability simultaneously to oppose and help build, and to detect and strategically counter, as effectively as possible, threats to civil liberties." "It will have to use delicate judgment (totally lacking in the NP) to detect when the line is crossed between co-operation and compromise, and self-destructive appeasement. When that line is breached, in economics or civil rights, that is when to yell from the rooftops."

SOWETAN

SOWETAN Urges Votes for ANC, PAC—A front-page "Comment", that continues on page 12, of Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 April says that although the choice for black voters in this week's election "will be difficult," there is "an undeniable obligation to vote for the liberation organisations. The ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] are the only parties for whom our choice should be made. Regrettably, Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] is not standing. The liberation organisations were the engine in the struggle that brought about the first all-race democratic elections in SA. Not only did the leaders of these parties spend years in prison, they were subjected to all the terrible onslaughts used by apartheid to destroy entire communities and in the process, our beautiful land." "Mr F W de Klerk, although he represents the party that caused the damage in the past, will and must be recognised by history as an important catalyst in this momentous change. Some will also look on the IFP with a measure of unhappiness. But the fact that Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi finally entered the race must reflect favourably on him."

Angola

Government, UNITA Negotiators Meet 'Unexpectedly'

MB2204194194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] Talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continue in Lusaka. After a busy morning by the negotiating sides, observers and UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, this afternoon the government and UNITA delegations met unexpectedly. Our correspondent Alves Antonio reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] Everything happened unexpectedly. Although the press knows nothing concrete, it is presumed that the government and UNITA negotiating teams to the Lusaka peace talks have reached an agreement on issues relating to specific principles and ways of implementing the presidential elections. As the public knows, the general principles on this point were approved and signed on 15 April. However, there are still strong differences on specific principles.

Today's tete-a-tete is by itself a positive sign, since by late this morning the UNITA delegation was still intransigent and irresolute on its early positions in view of the document presented by mediator Blondin Beye. Should an agreement be reached on this issue, a plenary session will be held to approve the aforementioned document, otherwise the mediators will try to approach the government and UNITA negotiating teams as they have been doing. Afterward it will just be a matter of concluding the document on national reconciliation, as well as reaching an agreement on ways to implement the approved principles which include delicate issues, such as the status of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. [end recording]

Prime Minister Comments on Lusaka Talks

MB2304210294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Marcolino Moco by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded].

[Correspondent] In your capacity as prime minister, what do you think about reports concerning the ongoing peace talks? Is peace still far off?

[Moco] I believe that what I think is what any Angolan thinks: we must fight for peace. Let it be noted that our government has never behaved in a way to leave the Angolan people or the international community in any doubt that we are fighting for peace. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has been the aggressor. It has attacked the country's integrity. It has been destroying the country and it has been doing so for no justifiable reason. Now, we all hope that pressure

from the international community at large—and in particular those countries which are able to exert pressure on UNITA—will be enough to ensure that a peace accord will be signed in Lusaka or some other city as soon as possible. What I have been trying to convey over the course of my tour is that it is easy for us to reach peace on paper. It is far more difficult to achieve real peace that will serve the Angolan people's interests rather than UNITA's and Mr. Savimbi's greed for power.

[Correspondent] You talked a great deal about peace during your tour. We would like to ask whether peace is near or whether there is just a possibility than an accord will be signed?

[Moco] I think that real peace will hinge on how the Angolan people organize themselves. As for peace on paper, that may happen soon.

[Correspondent] When you held meetings with the provincial governments, some specific guidelines were issued. Do you think it will be possible for the provincial governments to follow those guidelines, principally with regard to food security and returning people to their areas?

[Moco] I do recognize that it will be very difficult, but it is possible to do something. We must perfect organizational mechanisms in a situation of war. This is a guideline I issued and I believe it can be implemented. An improvement in the [20-second break in transmission] is necessary and I will assume a stand concerning that matter. Very often governmental organizations have been much too kind toward UNITA. There are many people who have been fleeing UNITA-held areas. UNITA carries out ambushes on the roads. It even prevents aircraft from providing help to war-displaced people in a number of districts, notably Benguela and Huambo. I feel quite often that nongovernmental organizations and the UN representation in Angola do not apply enough pressure on UNITA to encourage it to allow humanitarian aid to be extended to every part of Angolan territory.

[Correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister: this will likely be the last question from the People's Television of Angola, TPA, and it is connected with the first question I asked. Will you not be making changes in your governing apparatus before the peace accords are signed?

[Moco] That depends. At this point, I fail to see the need, but the government (?faces) some difficulties and it has to fight for a good image. The head of government and the president of the republic must ensure that each member of government is made aware of his responsibilities in his particular field and that is not achieved through dismissals alone. Dismissals are often spectacular moves, but there are other ways to go about it. Nonetheless, dismissals and resignations are only natural in any government at any time. Obviously, we have not planned such moves and they are not our principal concern either. Our principal aim is to build, to help, and to provide support for officials in government. Though

people may think otherwise, they are only human and they experience the same difficulties all Angolans face. In fact, that is the way we must act so we can improve the mechanisms of government more and more.

[Correspondent] How did the government react to the UN proposal concerning the search for peace corridors so that humanitarian aid can be extended to people in areas [words indistinct]?

[Moco] I believe you must put that question to UNITA. It began the war and it has continued to make war. You are perfectly well aware of the fact that it was UNITA that began the war, so it is UNITA that must be asked about opening peace corridors or whatever you may call them. The fact is that the government has never raised problems concerning supplies to the people or aid to war-displaced people. We have never raised that problem, so I believe that is one question that must be put to UNITA. It began the war and it has continued to make war. As you know, Chongoroi, here in Benguela, and Ebo were recently occupied. So, UNITA began the war and it has continued to be on the offensive. It is UNITA that must be asked such questions.

UNITA War Strategy, Arms Purchases Reported

MB2404212194 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 24 Apr 94

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] In Angola, the government has confirmed that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces have taken the area of Chongoroi, in coastal Benguela Province. However, that does not appear to be the sole military development in the Angolan conflict. Reginaldo Silva, our correspondent in Luanda, reports on a war that appears to be entering a new stage:

[Begin Silva recording] In Angola, the more there is talk about an urgent need for peace, the more one hears war-related news. According to a statement yesterday by Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco on his return from a visit to Benguela Province, this happens at a time when the UNITA forces have just reoccupied the capital of Benguela Province's Chongoroi District. It is difficult at this stage to assess the importance of UNITA's advances in Benguela. Its occupation of Chongoroi appears to be part of a response to the attacks UNITA forces have been coming under in northern Angola. To all intents and purposes, the UNITA troops appear to have considerably eased government pressure in Benguela Province and to have the military initiative in their hands, after government forces had made progress along the Bocoio-Balombo and Cubal-Ganda lines in the direction of Huambo.

Observers in Luanda believe that the war in Angola is entering a new stage after the government forces showed an apparent inability to make major progress in their northern offensive, where the taking of the city of

N'dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province, was one of the main goals. Contradictory reports may have been going the rounds over the last few days, but it appears to be certain that N'dalatando is still in UNITA's hands and its forces now enjoy more breathing space.

Luanda's independent IMPARTIAL FAX publication has reported that, after receiving large quantities of war materiel it bought from Arab countries, UNITA is determined to change the situation in northern Angola so that it will be completely in its favor. That war materiel is being assembled in Uige.

IMPARTIAL FAX also says that UNITA may soon have PC-7 and PC-9 aircraft. Should such reports prove to be true, the military situation in Angola may soon suffer major changes. [end recording]

Mozambique

UN, Renamo Officials Discusses Peace Process

Ajello Comments on Demobilization

MB2204172994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] UN Special Representative Dr. Aldo Ajello said today that in his next report to the UN Security Council he will inform them that despite the fact that Mozambique's peace process has progressed significantly, there are still serious problems to be resolved. These include the slow confinement of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces and the need to find a speedy and realistic solution for the formation of the new Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM]. Ajello revealed that these and other issues of concern will be thoroughly discussed in a Supervision and Control Commission meeting scheduled for this afternoon. In this meeting, the UN representative in Mozambique will propose a date for closing the assembly areas and by then all soldiers who will join the new army should be in training centers, and those remaining ones should be demobilized. He said these guidelines should be established immediately, stressing that the debate scheduled for today will be an opportune time to discuss the issue.

In his normal Friday news conference, Dr. Aldo Ajello called attention to the fact that 55 percent of government soldiers and 81 percent from Renamo have now been confined in assembly areas. He expressed profound concern, saying this is a problem, and added that if this tendency persists, there will be problems in concluding the process.

Ajello revealed that 14,306 government soldiers and 561 from Renamo have now been demobilized. The UN Operations in Mozambique Technical Demobilization Unit has a list of 18,859 government soldiers and 1,112 from Renamo that should be demobilized. Aldo Ajello said the process of demobilizing soldiers from both sides

is very slow. Renamo must demobilize 4,000 soldiers and the government 60,000. Meanwhile, he noted that Afonso Dhlakama's movement is slower in demobilizing its forces, although President Joaquim Chissano and the Renamo leader agreed to speed up the process in their last meeting. Ajello said that until now nothing of what they decided on the issue has been fulfilled. The UN Security Council will discuss these issues by the end of the month and it is expected that if appropriate measures have not been taken by then, the UN will take appropriate steps in accordance with the circumstances.

Concerning the process of the formation of the new armed forces, the UN special representative in Mozambique revealed that the movement of soldiers to training centers scheduled for this week has been concluded, despite the fact that a number of soldiers refused to join the new army. According to the program for forming the new army, the soldiers will be trained in Boone center, located in Manhica District, Maputo Province and Dondo center in Sofala Province under the supervision of British instructors. Since it is expected that a large number of soldiers will be trained, the participation of Zimbabwean instructors is being considered. Aldo Ajello said the most important thing now is to completely demobilize all those who will not join the new army and to consider the possibility that the formation of the new forces may be extended to the post electoral period.

Renamo Blames UN for Delays

LD2204171894 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1600 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] This afternoon visiting Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama was confronted by reporters with statements by Aldo Ajello, the UN special representative in Mozambique, to the effect that, whereas so far Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] has demobilized some 15,000 troops, Renamo has only demobilized about 500. Dhlakama replied that if that is the case, the blame does not lie with Renamo but with the UN's lack of efficiency:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] If he said that, that is his fault, because the Unomoz [United Nations Operation in Mozambique] office has a list of over 1,000 Renamo names to be demobilized. The process works on the basis of lists. We hand in the lists of the people who are to be demobilized. If Unomoz fails to set the date, if they fail to go ahead with the demobilization, then maybe it is a question of incompetence on Unomoz's part. It is not up to Renamo unilaterally to arrive at an assembly point and say: Right, you are going home. We have collected lists of our men and have handed them over to Unomoz. It is up to Unomoz to carry out the demobilization. [end recording]

Ghana

Newspaper Reports Discovery of Coup Plot

AB2304151094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 23 Apr 94

[From the press review]

[Text] The DAILY GRAPHIC has an exclusive story on its front page about an alleged coup plot. According to the paper, its special investigation team has discovered that an alleged threat to editors of some private papers is actually a ploy of diversion for a coup plot to take place between the 7th and the 15th of this month. A special report named the editors as that of the STATESMAN, Mr. Haruna Atta, and Mr. Eben Quarcoo of the FREE PRESS. It also mentioned Major Courage Quashieghah, a leading member of the New Patriotic Party, as another target of the alleged assassination threat.

Further on Alleged Plot

EA2404163594 Nairobi KNA in English 1035 GMT
24 Apr 94

[Text] Accra, 23 Apr (PANA)—Ghanaian intelligence officials have uncovered a coup plot that would have been executed in the West African country between 7th-15th April, the state-owned [DAILY] GRAPHIC newspaper reported yesterday. In a front-page report citing intelligence sources, the GRAPHIC said the "attempt to destabilize the country" included threats of assassinations of editors of two private newspapers who have been critical of President Jerry Rawlings. "Highly placed Ghanaian intelligence sources have confirmed that they believed the reported threats were part of a destabilization plan. The attempt had been slated for between 7th and 15th April", the newspaper said.

The STATESMAN, the newspaper of the opposition center-right New Patriotic Party (NPP), said in a story on 17th April that its editor, Haruna Attah, the editor of the FREE PRESS, Eben Quarcoo, and a former close aide of Rawlings, Major Courage Quarshieghah, had received death threats. The GRAPHIC said these threats were being treated as part of investigations into alleged plots to oust the government.

The reported threat was either intended to provide a decoy or a pretext for whatever action had been intended, it quoted security officials as saying.

"Ghanaian intelligence had become aware of intense efforts to infiltrate the conflict areas in the north and to use the conflict as a cover for an attempt to overthrow the government", the GRAPHIC said.

The newspaper quoted security documents which stated that there were "increased dissident activities designed to take advantage of the northern conflict and to link up with like-minded forces inside the country". It said

attempts to oust the government, which ceased following Rawlings' victory at the polls in 1992, started again late in 1993.

"From January (1994), persistent reports filtered through of intense activities along the West African coast by retired service personnel and others who remained in exile to renew their illegal actions against the government", it said.

The GRAPHIC reported that the security sources told it that some known dissidents had made attempts to obtain support from sources in Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, and Nigeria. "Contacts had been established in Accra with some retired service personnel and some politicians. There were meetings in and around Accra and Kumasi attended by high-profile politicians", it said.

The report did not say whether there have been any arrests.

Nigeria

Plans To Reshuffle Executive Council Denied

AB2204150594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] The Federal Government has described as baseless speculations that it will reshuffle and restructure the membership of the Federal Executive Council. A statement from the office of the chief of general staff yesterday in Abuja says government has no plan for now to reshuffle or restructure the cabinet. He called on the media to desist from speculations and exercise their freedom with restraint and a high sense of responsibility.

Timetable for 1st Phase of Transition Released

AB2204181194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 94

[Text] The Federal Government has released the timetable for the first phase of its political transition program. Under the program, the first phase began on the 16th of this month, with the completion of the swearing in of local government caretaker committees throughout the country. A statement from the Office of the Chief of General Staff today in Abuja says the first phase is expected to terminate on the 30th of December this year, after the Provisional Ruling Council [PRC] has considered the report and draft constitution from the constitutional conference.

The second phase of the transition program is expected to begin on the 17th of January next year with the lifting of the ban on political activity. Here now are details of the Federal Military Government's political program:

Friday April 16: Last day for swearing in of caretaker committees in all states of the Federation;

Wednesday, April 20: Release of National Constitutional Conference Schedule;

Friday April 22-Tuesday May 2: Setting up of any required structures necessary. For example, materials; publicity for the National Constitutional Conference; supply of forms;

Tuesday May 3-Tuesday [May] 10: Collection and completion of election forms by interested candidates;

Wednesday [May] 11-Wednesday [May] 18: Screening of candidates and documents;

Wednesday [May] 18-Friday May 20: Display of names of qualified candidates of the wards; electioneering campaign of qualified candidates;

Saturday May 21: Election of ward delegates to local government congresses at 12 noon.

Monday May 23: Final announcement of delegates elected at the ward level;

Tuesday [May] 24-Wednesday [May] 25: Display of qualified candidates for the National Constitutional Conference at each local government within the senatorial districts;

Thursday [May] 26-Friday [May] 27: Electioneering campaign by the qualified candidates by the local governments within the senatorial districts;

Saturday [May] 28: Election, 12 noon, of conference delegates within the senatorial districts to be conducted at each local government headquarters;

Saturday [May] 28-Monday May 30: Compilation and announcement of final results;

Monday 30 May-Wednesday 1 June: Filing of election petitions;

Thursday June 2-Thursday June 9: Consideration and disposal of election petitions;

Friday June 10-Monday June 13: List of successful candidates to reach the chairman, Electoral committee, with a copy to the chairman of the National Constitutional Conference Commission [NCCC];

Thursday June 16: PRC meets to approve forwarded lists and screen government nominees;

Monday June 20: Government to release lists of elected and nominated members to the public;

Friday June 24-Sunday June 26: Arrival of delegates for the conference;

Monday June 27, 11:00 AM: Inauguration of conference;

Monday June 27-October 27, 1994: Deliberations and conclusion of conference;

Friday October 28-Monday November 28: Compilation and submission of report to PRC through the NCCC. Submissions include a new draft constitution;

Thursday December 1-December 30: PRC to consider report and release of new constitution to the nation;

Monday January 16, 1995: Release of the second phase of the political program;

Tuesday 17 January: Lifting of ban on political activity.

Minister Receives OAU Team on Bakassi Dispute *AB2204225394 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 94*

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Alhaji Babagana Kingibe, says the Federal Government is still committed to its decision that the controversy over the ownership of the Bakassi Peninsula can be resolved in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, OAU. The minister was speaking today in Abuja when he received the OAU fact-finding team on the Nigeria-Cameroon border dispute. He pointed out that Cameroon has been unwilling to (?resolve) her contention with Nigeria in accordance with the provisions of the OAU and UN Charters. The minister expressed the hope that the visit would strengthen the spirit for a peaceful resolution to the Bakassi dispute.

In his response, the leader of the team and assistant secretary general of the OAU, Ambassador (M.T. Matunga), said the team would not only look for facts but also explore ideas from both countries on a peaceful resolution of the dispute. • •

Togo

Opposition Leader Kodjo Named Prime Minister

'Surprise' Appointment

AB2304125194 Paris AFP in English 0144 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] Lome, April 23 (AFP)—Opposition leader Edem Kodjo was named Friday [22 April] to be prime minister of Togo more than two months after legislative elections won by a coalition of opposition parties.

Kodjo, 55, who heads one of the smaller opposition parties, was a close aide to President Gnassingbe Eyadema before he distanced himself from the regime in the 1980s. He emerged in 1990 as one of the leaders of the pro-democracy movement. After the national conference of 1991 which launched the transition to democracy, he founded the Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD).

In the February elections, he was elected to parliament in Lome as part of the opposition front which won an absolute majority of 43 seats. However, the UTD garnered only seven seats.

Although the president is bound by the constitution to choose a prime minister from the ranks of the parliamentary majority, the choice of Edem Kodjo came as a surprise. The leader of the Action Committee for

Renewal (CAR) which won 36 seats, Yaovi Agboyibor had been considered the most likely choice for the job.

Eyadema said in a broadcast speech that he had asked the opposition to submit "several names" for the post of prime minister but it had not complied and "the country can wait no longer".

Kodjo said he had accepted the post in spite of an opposition decision to back Agboyibor because the political wrangling had gone on too long and there was "a risk that the parliamentary majority could be undermined". He called for a national effort to revive the country economically, and achieve reconciliation and social harmony.

A co-founder and deputy leader of the pro-Eyadema Togolese People's Rally, two years after the president seized power in 1967, Kodjo was successively minister for the economy and for foreign affairs. But in 1978 he was appointed secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity from 1978, a post he held for five years during which he gradually broke with Eyadema.

He was the opposition parties' joint candidate in the 1993 presidential election before they decided to boycott the poll.

Kodjo Comments on New Post

AB2304140594 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600
GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] President Eyadema yesterday afternoon received separately the two leaders of the democratic opposition, Edem Kodjo of the Togolese Union for Democracy and Yaovi Agboyibor of the Action Committee for Renewal. After his audience with the head of state, Edem Kodjo told correspondents that he had been tipped for the post of prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Kodjo] The head of state has just honored me by naming me prime minister. I express my gratitude not only to him but to the Togolese people, and to all those who enabled us to win a parliamentary majority in order to build a growing force in our national political life. I think it was time to settle this problem of premiership. That situation was endangering the parliamentary majority and this should not have been so. Also, it was necessary to act quickly so that our country does fall behind others. We must quickly tackle the country's economic revival, national reconciliation, and social peace. [Words indistinct] future action of forming a government, a task which we must tackle now. We must set up a government now.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is your first message for the Togolese people?

[Kodjo] I congratulate them. I want to express my gratitude to them and to comfort them because they have suffered a lot. We must comfort them now. We must [words indistinct] settle down to solve the main issues. Our youths have a challenge to meet. Our women,

farmers, active forces of the nation, and workers must all get mobilized. Our employers association must also participate in the task of reviving the country and its economic development. I think our country now wants to escape the situation in which it has found itself to chart a new course which must guarantee peace, stability, and security. The people must be confident in themselves. They must help us and I think we shall move forward. [end recording]

President Eyadema Comments

AB2304184394 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600
GMT 23 Apr 94

[Speech by President Gnassingbe Eyadema on appointment of prime minister in Lome on 22 April—recorded]

[Excerpts] Togolese people, with the holding of the legislative elections, we have ended the transitional phase provided by the Constitution. The establishment of major institutions of the Fourth Republic marks the end of the activities of the transition government. I want to pay tribute to all Togolese people for the courage and high sense of duty demonstrated during this transition period and, in particular, during the legislative elections. Let me congratulate the outgoing prime minister and his ministers as well as all political leaders and administrative officials who have had the arduous task of running our country's government at this difficult time. [Words indistinct] to seek hours of compromise which enabled us to conclude the transition. When the nation was faced with a serious threat of being torn apart, each one of you made it a point to demonstrate a sense of responsibility and love for our country by placing national interests above personal interests or that of one's party. To you, my dear countrymen, parliamentarians whom the people have freely and in a sovereign manner elected to represent them and to defend their interests at the National Assembly, I express my warm congratulations. [passage omitted]

I promised you, even before the holding of the legislative elections, that I will ensure a broad-based government is set up. The legislative elections reflected the desire of the people. The results of these elections have demonstrated your wish for a renewal and your desire for continuity. They also demonstrated your concern for level-headedness because, after these elections, none of the parties that contested them was in a position to claim parliamentary majority. We must see this situation in a positive manner. It must encourage each one of us to be moderate and to adopt dialogue, taking into account the situation as well as the (?needs) and aspirations of the people. You know the country's (?situation) and needs. Your aspirations are clear. Do you want to live in a truly independent and free country? Are you tired of experiencing the consequences of these political rivalries? This is why immediately after the legislative elections, as I pledged to do even before being elected as president, I started consultations to appoint a new prime minister. I acted so because I took into account your desire for

change and renewal. I have paved the way for the formation of a national union government.

The naming of the government must be in conformity with the provisions of Article 66 of our Constitution. The article says the president names the prime minister from within the parliamentary majority group. The Constitution confers on the head of state the sole responsibility of choosing a prime minister. I made it a point of consulting with leaders of the political parties to know their preferences and their aspirations. In the aftermath of the legislative elections, an alliance was formed between two parties, the Action Committee for Renewal and Togolese Union for Democracy, to form a parliamentary majority. I held several working sessions with the chairmen of these two parties. I asked them to suggest to me several names from which I could choose a prime minister. Indeed, it is necessary to respect the constitutional prerogative of the president of the Republic. It is also necessary to take into account the aptitude of the person chosen to assume that post and to restore confidence and national harmony. Up till today, I had not received any proposal. The legislative elections were completed several weeks ago. The country can wait no longer.

As the guarantor of the Constitution, it is my duty to encourage everyone to uphold his responsibilities. This is why I have decided to choose a personality from the parliamentary majority to form a new government, in conformity with Article 66 of our Constitution. I am appealing to the sense of responsibility in all of you. The time has come for us to come together instead of being divided. The time has come to work for the construction of the country instead of destroying it. I have confidence in the political maturity of the Togolese people [words indistinct] division. The head of government will be charged with the task of working towards national unity and general interest. He will be charged with managing the country's affairs thoroughly and efficiently during this delicate phase of national reconstruction. [passage omitted]

I wish the prime minister and his future cabinet good luck. Long live the Republic! Long live democracy! Long live Togo!

CAR's Agboybo Protests

LD2304211394 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 23 Apr 94

[Text] In Togo the political crisis is back. Mr. Agboybo's CAR [Action Committee for Renewal] and Edem Kodjo's UTD [Togolese Union for Democracy] won the

majority of votes in the legislative elections and agreed that Mr. Agboybo should become prime minister. Last night, General Eyadema decided to appoint Edem Kodjo as prime minister. As a result, the largest party in the coalition, CAR, is refusing to support this government. Mr. Agboybo has just said this to our colleague, Adala Benraad:

[Begin recording] [Agboybo] Our concern is to do everything in our power to safeguard the parliamentary majority resulting from the elections. We hope that our colleague Edem Kodjo, aware of the stakes, will reconsider his position so that we may find a solution enabling us to maintain our majority. This is our main concern. Therefore, in the present circumstances it is out of the question to [words indistinct]. We want to do everything in our power to safeguard the parliamentary majority.

[Benraad] In your opinion what would be the solution?

[Agboybo] I believe that the appointment took place in unacceptable conditions, I do not believe that this appointment could be considered as final. The parties concerned should meet to reach a decision agreeable to all. [end recording]

CAR Not To Participate

AB2404145394 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 24 Apr 94

[Text] Following the decision by Edem Kodjo of the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] to accept the post of prime minister, the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] has reacted saying that his acceptance constitutes a violation of the agreement signed on 26 March. CAR noted that under an agreement concluded and signed on 26 March by the two political parties which formed the parliamentary majority, it was decided that the new prime minister must come from the CAR party. On that same day, the UTD approved the nominee for that post. The fact that Edem Kodjo has accepted the post of prime minister is a blatant and unacceptable violation of the 26 March agreement. The CAR believes that no one can take advantage of the privileges of a parliamentary majority without adhering to the agreement upon which that parliamentary majority is based.

Therefore, the CAR has decided not to participate in any cabinet that may be formed by Edem Kodjo, in defiance of the desire expressed by the people during the 6 and 20 February polls and of the agreement signed on 26 March between the CAR and the UTD.

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